CIRCULATION LAST WEEK 159,000 ..... Sample copies sent free to any address.

# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY. JULY 27, 1899. VOL. LXVII: NO. 32.

## Poetry.

### CRY OF LITTLE PEOPLES.

The cry of the little peoples went up to God in vain
The Czech and the Pole and the Finn and the Schleswig Dane.

We ask but a little portion of the green and ancient earth,
Only to sow and reap and sing in the land of our birth.

We ask not coaling stations nor ports in the China seas
We leave to the big child nations such rivalries as these.

We have learned the lesson of time, and we know three things of worth;
Only to sow and sing and reap in the land of our birth.

II.

O, leave us our little margins, waste ends of land and sea,
A little grass, and a hill or two, and a shadowing tree.

O, leave us our little rivers that sweetly catch the sky;
To drive our mills, and to carry our wood and to ripple by.

Once, long ago, like you, with hollow pursuit of fame,
We filled all the shaking world with the sound of our name.

But now we are glad to rest, our battles and boasting done;
Glad just to sow and sing and reap in our share of sun.

III.

And what shall you gain if you take us and bind us and beat us with thongs,
And drive us to sing underground in a whisper our sad little songs?

Forbid us the very use of our heart's own nursery tongue—
Is this to be strong, you nations, is this to be strong?

Your vulgar battles to fight and your shopman conquests to keep,
For this shall we break our hearts, for this shall our old men weep?

What gain in the day of battle, to the Russ, to the German, what gain,
The Czech, and the Pole, and the Finn, and the Schleswig Dane?

IV.

The cry of the little peoples went up to God in vain,
For the world is given over to the cruel sons of Cain.

The hand that would bless us is weak, and the hand that would break us is strong,
And the power of pity is naught but the power of a song.

The dreams that our fathers dreamed, to-day are laughter and dust,
And nothing at all in the world is left for a man to trust.

Let us hope no more, or dream, or prophesy or pray,
For the iron world will no less crash on in its iron way.

And nothing is left but to watch with a helpless and pitying eye,
The kind old aims for the world and the kind old fashions die.

—Richard Le Gallienne in London Chronicle.

### THE MEN IN THE MORNING.

Oh, the men in the morning!
They begin before dawning,
And they keep it up straight through till noon!
They break on my dreaming
With banging and screaming,
Till my temper is all out of tune!

There's the skim-milk man
And the trim milkman,
Who brings us milk warm from the cow.
There's the butcher, the baker,
And the hulled-corn maker,
Who appears with so stately a bow.

There's the man with the papers,
Who cuts up such capers,
And the man with the fish to broil.
There's the man with letters
(That are never from debtors),
And the man with the kerosene oil.

There's the shy little grocer,
Who always says "Oh, sir!"
And the man who brings up the coal.
There's the long-faced wood man—
The would-if-he-could man,
Who is always so dolefully droll.

There's the boisterous iceman,
And the coffee-and-spice man,
And the man with the creamery butter.
There's the handsome-eyed fruit man,
And the "honey-to-suit" man,
Who has so amusing a stutter.

Their number is legion!
Some man the region
Of my back door is always adorning.
Oh, the bliss of privation
Beyond civilization,
Where's never a man in the morning!

—Emma C. Dowd in New York Sun.

## Miscellany.

### GRANT'S OLD HOME,

**Was Decorated In Detroit On the Fourth of July.**

One of the features of July 4 in Detroit was the decoration of the old home of Gen. U. S. Grant, at 253 Fort street, east, by Fairbanks post, G. A. R.

The house is a plain, unpretentious two-story building in a good state of repair. There is an extensive grass plat to the left, and along the fence are several venerable old trees, with numerous fruit trees in the rear yard.

Gen. Grant was in Detroit for a few

GRANT'S OLD HOME ON FORT STREET EAST.

days in the fall of the year 1848, and according to the records, spent the years 1849-51 in that city, living, first, at the National hotel, second at the house, 253 Fort street east, and lastly at the Bacon house, at the corner of Russell street and Jefferson avenue, which was sold and moved away in 1873.

Grant, while living in Detroit, was a lieutenant in the Fourth infantry, with headquarters at the Detroit barracks, on Gratiot avenue, near Russell, opened in 1830 and used by the government for upwards of a quarter of a century.

**Both Happy.**

"Grace and Mamie have quarreled and are both miserable."

"No, they have made up friends and are perfectly happy again."

"How do you know?"

"I saw them both crying together."—Tit-Bits.

**What He Was Doing For It.**

"George, are you doing anything for that dreadful cough?"

"Yes."

"What are you doing?"

"Coughing."—Tit-Bits.

## NATIONAL PROSPERITY SHOWN BY THE YEAR'S FIGURES.

Uncle Sam has balanced his books for the fiscal year of 1899, and the statistics of his business during the last twelve months tell an eloquent story of prosperity. He sold foreign nations $1,227,443,425 worth of American products, and in return bought only $697,077,388. This means that on the year's transactions the world at large owed the United States a balance of $530,366,037, which must be paid in service of some sort, in gold and silver, or in stocks, bonds and other articles of value.

Since the Presidential convention of 1896 the United States has enjoyed a foreign trade without a parallel in its history. During those three years the balance of trade in its favor has reached the tremendous aggregate of a billion and a half, the exact figures being $1,432,101,857. This debt has been partially settled by net importations of $201,071,006 of gold during that period. Some of it has been wiped out by ocean freight paid foreigners and by the return of American securities from Europe, but there is reason to believe a considerable part of that big balance is still due Uncle Sam.

The exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, fell $4,000,000 below those of the fiscal year of 1898, but that difference is a mere trifle, and the year's record was far beyond that of any other year in the history of the country. The slight falling off was due entirely to the decreased demand of Europe for American breadstuffs because foreign crops were better. In fact, the commerce of 1899 more nearly represents normal conditions, because it was not swollen by crop failures in other parts of the world.

One of the most striking facts is the increase in the exports of manufactured articles. Yankee notions are fast capturing the world, for the demand upon the workshops for the production of American skill and brawn is growing at a lively pace. These exports reached the great aggregate of $335,000,000, as against $290,000,000 in 1898. This shows a jump of $45,000,000, a gain of 15½ per cent in a single year, and a large share of this sum was earned by the iron and steel industries of the United States.

For many years America has been feeding Europe, but Yankee genius and the world with the output of of the highest priced labor ever known in history. Its rails are bringing civilization to Siberia, its locomotives are knocking down the Chinese wall of seclusion, its oils carry light to heathen lands, its bridges are following the white man into darkest Africa, its agricultural implements are dotting foreign fields, its copper is distributing electric energy throughout vast areas, its cottons are swathing the natives of the Orient, its coals have gone to Newcastle, its cutlery is disputing the market of Sheffield, and the cunningly devised work of its artisans is finding its way into the remotest corner of the globe. The progress in this department may be better understood by comparison with the record of 1888, during which year the exports were $130,300,087, little more than one-third of last year's business.

These are the official figures of exports of manufactured goods:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1892 | $158,000,000 |
| 1898 | 290,000,000 |
| 1899 | 335,000,000 |
| Increase | 45,000,000 |
| Exports in June: | |
| 1898 | $24,878,000 |
| 1899 | 36,324,000 |

These evidences of prosperity are supported by the statistics of domestic trade and commerce.

The number of failures is a trustworthy index of the real prosperity of the people, and the figures of 1899 are amazingly good. In the past six months just 4,884 banks, firms and individuals in the United States became bankrupt, with liabilities of $49,664,661. The purely commercial failures were 4,853 in number, with liabilities of $42,664,661, divided between manufacturers, $16,723,353, and trades, $23,011,364. In the same period of 1892 the amount of liabilities in failures was $62,273,680, or $20,000,000 more than this year's; the panic year of 1893 showed a total for the whole year of 15,242 failures, with $346,779,889 of liabilities, an average for each bankrupt of $22,751.

Bank clearings are another good index of business activities. New York clearings are representative of the country, and one of the commercial agencies brings out the astonishing growth in business by making a comparison for the week ending July 6. In 1899 the clearings amounted to $1,035,427,487. In the corresponding week of 1892 the figures for New York were $639,333,763. That means that New York banks handled 62 per cent. more of business in a representative week of this year than in the year of good times before the panic.

## ODD SCHOOL IN ENGLAND

**YOUNGER SONS, DESTINED FOR LIFE IN COLONIES, ARE TRAINED.**

**Graduates Scattered Over the World, South America, Australia, Africa and Ceylon Their Homes.**

"Training for the colonies." The idea would have been scouted a few years ago, when Australia and South Africa were regarded as enchanted countries in which every young man with health and strength would surely prosper almost as soon as he set foot on the soil. Paterfamilias now knows better, as a rule, and, if he is wise, sends his son for a year or two to the English Colonial college and training farm before booking a passage to Melbourne or the cape, says the Sketch. This institution does not profess to turn out expert colonists; but it takes the "greenness" of the "new chum," and this process is much less expensive at Hollesley Bay than on the spot. In nine cases out of ten it is want of training for the life of Greater Britain which makes "the remittance man," that sad but still familiar figure of colonial society.

A VIEW IN THE COLLEGE GARDENS.

**The College.**

The Colonial college consists of an estate of 800 acres, in a remote corner of Suffolk, on which all kinds of farming can be practically exemplified, besides classroom and workshops in which can be learned the fact and theory of the many little arts which make up the equipment of a successful colonist—such as carpentry, dairying, saddlery, veterinary medicine, etc. It has colonial libraries and museums, as well as a chemical laboratory, and resident professors of agriculture, geology and mineralogy, forestry and land-surveying, botany, and building construction. It has even a resident doctor, who, scarcely ever having a "case" at this exceedingly healthy spot, mainly occupies his time in giving the students that elementary medical knowledge which may prove of such inestimable value on a ranch or "run" that is fifty miles from the nearest red lamp. Some time ago, a sturdy Africander visited the college, and, after spending the day going round, said everything was "A1," but he thought the doctoring idea best of all.

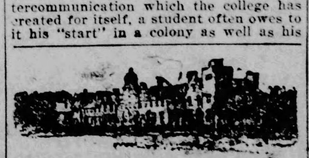
**Are Specialists.**

Of course, it is not pretended that the college gives a complete education in all the subjects mentioned. As a rule, the student has from the first a definite aim before him; if his preference has not asserted itself before coming to the college he soon learns what he likes best. Thus, one young fellow will be qualifying for Manitoba and may be giving special attention to wheat-production, another intends to settle in Tasmania and is most interested in fruit-farming, while a third is looking to New Zealand and has the greatest concern in sheep-rearing. But, besides giving this special training, it is the distinctive function of the Colonial college to fit the young man in a dozen different ways for an open-air life on the prairie or in the "bush," away from many of the resources and refinements of civilization. The Colonial college has been in working order for about a dozen years, and has sent about 500 students abroad during that time. Their names are recorded on the walls of the dining room, surmounted by the flags of the countries where they have settled. Canada has received by far the largest number, New Zealand being a good second.

**Well Distributed.**

Each of the Australian colonies has its quota, as well as Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia and Ceylon. A few have found their way to the United States, and one or two have made their homes in the South American republics. On the roll are representatives of Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Westminster, in fact all the great public schools.

By means of the college magazine, Colonia, the old students keep in touch with the institution, and are able to render it considerable service. They give information, both up-to-date and impartial, as to prospects and opportunities in various colonies, and are sometimes able to put "openings" in the way of outgoing students. In fact, through a network of intercommunication which the college has created for itself, a student often owes to it his "start" in a colony as well as his training. The Cape government, for instance, has placed at the disposal of the college a certain number of nominations in the Cape mounted police, in which service a young fellow can obtain a good knowledge of South Africa and its possibilities, while at the same time earning his livelihood. The influential interest of Mr. Rhodes has also been enlisted in the college's favor, while in all the colonies its certificate—granted to a student after a two years' course—has acquired a definite value in the eyes of some of the best employers.



THE COLONIAL COLLEGE.

## DUM-DUM BULLETS.

**Why They Are Used by the British—The Spurious Article.**

In the English House of Commons, on July 10, the under secretary of state for the war office, George Wyndham, replying to a question of Michael Davitt, Irish Nationalist, member for South Mayo, acknowledged that bullets similar to the

EFFECT OF ENGLISH DUM-DUM.

dum-dum bullets which were condemned at The Hague peace conference were being supplied to the British troops in South Africa.

The particular significance of this scene is due to the fact that England's enemies have been making the most of the discussion which arose at the Peace conference on the dum-dum bullet question. Foreign critics have had a great deal to say about the so-called barbarity of Great Britain in making use of this implement of warfare against the "defenceless" savages with whom they have had to fight.

The Petit Bleu, the illustrated daily paper published in Brussels, had this to say on the subject in a recent issue:

"Mr. W. T. Stead is in charge of the defense of the dum-dum, and he maintains that the stories of the horrible wounds produced by this bullet are absolutely false ones, as is proved by the statement of English officers, but he denounces an alleged hideous German imitation, the existence of which has been a surprise to now. The story of this imitation is interesting.

"Mr. Stead states," says the Petit Bleu, "that one day the Dutch government asked the English government for some specimens of the dum-dum, in order that they might supply their troops in the Dutch Indies with a similar bullet for use in their campaign against the Malay rebels.

"The English authorities replied that the dum-dum bullet was not used by them. Holland then applied to a German firm at Tubingen, and requested them to make some bullets according to the erroneous description which had been given them of the English dum-dum. This was done, and Mr. Stead maintains that it is the German bullet which merits the detestable reputation generally accorded to the English missile."

## LITTLE LUCIENNE HIRSCH

**Her Patrimony Amounts to Thirty-Five Million Dollars.**

One of the most interesting figures in the roll of millionaires is the daughter of the late Baron Hirsch, Mlle. Lucienne Hirsch. For her years this young lady is certainly the most remarkable capitalist in the world. Under her father's will she

MLLE. LUCIENNE HIRSCH.

inherited nearly $35,000,000, and at present she is only 12 years of age. It may be conjectured, without any undue prying into her investments, that her capital will have materially increased by the time she is old enough to appreciate the true inwardness of millionairehood.

**Banquet Hints for Dewey.**

The Olympia's telephone buzzed frantically.

"Hello!" cried Dewey.

"That you, Admiral?"

"Yes. Who are you?"

"I'm the editor of the Bungtown Bazoo."

"Well?"

"Are you going to eat all those dinners?"

"I expect to."

"Well, you'd better do what we do with our paper."

"What's that?"

"We have patent insides."—Harper's Bazar.

**Apprehensive.**

The Parisian was in a state of great excitement.

"More trouble?" asked the friend.

"Yes. It's the worst yet. I don't know what is to be done."

"Is a riot imminent?"

"No. My mob has threatened to strike I'm afraid there won't be a sound at the demonstration I have planned for to-day!"—Washington Star.

**On His Way to the Bank.**

Visitor (in silver west)—Why didn't that cab stop when I signaled him?

Native—He had probably made four trips already this morning.

Visitor—Four trips? What do you mean?

Native—By making four trips the cabmen have to go and deposit their money so that the S. P. C. A. will not have them arrested for overloading their horses.—Truth.

**Wisdom of Advancing Years.**

"Nancy Tompkins is older than she looks."

"What makes you think so?"

"Why, she won't wear a trail dress on the street, and says she'd rather be neat than stylish."—Chicago Record.

**Tabulated Emotions.**

He—Are you sure that I am the only man you ever really and truly loved?

She—Perfectly sure. I went over the whole list only yesterday.—New York Weekly.

**How Could He?**

Knowitall—No, sir. I never change my mind.

Sharpe—For the same reason, I presume, that a Fiji-Islander never changes his shirt.—New York Journal.

## Our New Serial Story.

A STORY OF THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

# The Senora Romana;

## Or THE VAMPIRE.

.....BY DAVID LOWRY.

CHAPTER XIV.—PRIVATE LETTER FROM DICK FORD TO THE MANAGING EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK COURIER.

"You have all the facts concerning Norris' case that I am allowed to print. Norris himself is kicking like a steer. Says he has had all the notoriety he wants. I have been a little vague in my references to his reappearance. I make the consul responsible for the first intimations of Norris' whereabouts. As if General Lee had acquired the information from persons in this city—presumed to be detectives. As a matter of fact, Norris was with the insurgents.

"There is a rawhead-bloodybones story whispered here in a small—a very small and select—circle, to the effect that Norris was kidnaped by Cadarzo, the fellow that sued him or brought the authorities down on him. It is said Cadarzo's friends caught him, chloroformed him, drove him off in a carriage and were going to burn his eyes out and cut his tongue out, when he freed himself (he is a rival of the Davenports in the unticing business, it seems), escaped and was sheltered by the insurgents, whom he joined just to get even with Cadarzo. I don't vouch for the truthfulness of the story, but I know one man who swears it is true.

"What do you think of that? Mrs. Radcliffe died too soon. If she were in Cuba she wouldn't need to eat raw meat to get steam up for blood-and-thunder stories.

"But now I have news for you. Get ready for a full-page story of the Captain Banderada (captain of the flag). I've got it all ready—send by next mail. You remember my telling you about the Senora Romana? Well, this is her twin sister. She is as much like the singer as two peas are like each other.

"The sisters had plenty of means—were rich when the war began. The Spaniards run all their stock and servants off—what they did not kill. The sisters were too closely identified with the insurgents, it seems. They were compelled to sell out. They cut and run in time. One went abroad—to Paris, I believe. Anyhow, they were ruined. The one I am interested most in is married to a man serving under General Perez. The general permitted her to accompany them on their marches and in their fighting. Finally, he commissioned her. This is the sum and substance of the story.

"It reads like a novel. But everybody here knows it.

"There is another story, just as good and very much in the way Parker prefers to handle stuff. I see Parker is still doing Washington for you.

"Norris has gone to New York. I promised him I would not touch the story. That need not hinder Parker from getting at it. Here's the points:

"There was a devil of a row in Madrid over the theft of some papers in Rome. They were stolen from some member of the Spanish diplomatic corps there—some say from a captain in the Spanish navy. The authorities smothered it. It was revealed by a letter printed in a Paris paper. If you'll look over your files, say two weeks back, I think you'll find a reference to it.

"It is said the real thief was employed or inspired by the twin sister of the captain of the flag under Perez. She is the simon pure Senora Romana. Only that was an assumed name, just as the name she adopted when she went to Europe the night I sent you my letter describing the affair at Guanabo and the defeat of the guerillas at San Miguel by Garcia proved to be assumed, according to the accounts I have here. It is impossible for me to get at the truth. If General Lee knows anything about it, he is keeping it to himself. That's why I want you to get Parker on it. If there's anybody can worm it out, it's Parker.

"The simon pure Senora Romana went to Paris, then to Rome. She bagged all the detailed reports of the Spanish navy (that sounds fishy)—it's for Parker to verify the truth of this story—cut an enormous swath in both cities (I suppose in disguise), then returned to New York. That means Washington, of course. Everything relating to the Spanish navy is in her possession, or the folks in Washington have it.

"What gives a color of truth to it is the well-known fact that Joaquin, Weyler's man Friday, the most cordially detested man on God's footstool, who accompanied his master to Madrid, is in disgrace. Joaquin was the go-between for Weyler—a dirty spy and infamous eavesdropper. No man who knew his real character would touch Joaquin with tongs. I saw him often. He made me tired the time they tried to make trouble for me, when Lee came up so manly for me.

"Norris has gone to New York to marry the singer. That's O. K.—on the d. q. But it isn't necessary to print that. I'm under personal obligations to Norris, and prefer to say nothing about that. What your man in Washington ought to get is the story beneath Norris' wife's trip to Europe. There's more in that end of it, ten fold, just now than in anything I can send you.

"Two diplomats in disgrace! Worse than the fix our government has put Sobral in. Sobral can play the devil in Canada. The fellows Senora Romana fooled in Paris and Rome are dead ducks.

"Colonel Tracy Chauncey says that she managed to secure information concerning the fortifications of Manila and Porto Rico that is worth millions to our government. It was Colonel Tracy that first gave me a hint. Then I sounded Norris the day he turned up. He changed all sorts of colors when I opened on him. Then he dried up.

"Now you've got all I know about it.

"If Parker can't make a sensation out of that, then I don't know him. Secretary ——— is a cousin of Norris' That's enough for a beginning for Parker. I fancy I see the secretary turning pale. If Parker once tackles him, he'll pump him so dry there won't be anything left for the routine reporters for a month.

"By the way, Cadarzo is in the city. The most horrible object I have seen; has a tremendous scar on one side of his face—looks just like as if a mule had tramped on it and smashed his jaw. Twisted on one side. Speaks in a manner reminding one of a boy whistling with a blade of grass—a wheeze. Awful disagreeable.

"I learn that Abijah has a relative on one of the cruisers in the Asiatic squadron. It came out in a curious way. I was talking to Bige about the story I want Parker to work on. The longer I am with Bige the less I know of him. About as full of current news as a mummy—I don't think one side of his face knows what the other side sees or hears. When I told him what Chauncey had hinted at—especially about Manila—Bige looked at me sharply (he has a curious way of pulling down his brows), and said 'Try again, Sonny.'

"I had quite a time convincing him that I wasn't pumping him. After that he let himself 'loose,' to use his own words. What I didn't know—what the people of the United States didn't know about the situation would fill Cooper Institue. Said he is just waiting to hear the crack of the guns from Manila—all along the Philippine Islands. Now what do you think of that from an old sailor? Of course I asked him if he hadn't a relative there who posted him? He said if there was an Entwistle that didn't know when to hold his tongue he'd never seen or heard of him.

"Bige's down on the people that make little of our navy—swears a streak when it's mentioned. Says we've got the best ships as far as they go in the world, the best gunners the world over saw; the best sailors—bar nothing—the best officers—the best men. Bige won't have it any other way.

"I'd like to get a picture of Bige in the Courier—only that would be a dead give away. I'll do Bige up when this trouble is over. Nothing short of a whole page for Bige. What would the Courier have done if it wasn't for Bige on two momentous occasions—we owe it to Bige.

"When I feel blue, I just stir Bige up by pretending uncertainty about the outcome of this Cuban business. Then Bige just rears! He swears we can lick all creation with England. He's got it all fixed. The Lion's with the Eagle. Germany may fool some people—Bige knows better. Germany won't stay on the side France is on if she got all she wanted and ten dollars atop of the dollar in plain view. Bige can't imagine a condition of affairs where Germany and France sleep in the same bed and lick the same spoon.

"However, Bige is an invaluable man in his place. He is, as I've said again and again, the bravest man I ever met."

* * *

The Courier's correspondent's letter was printed three weeks after Senorita Inez called upon the Secretary of the Navy in Washington. The managing editor, somewhat impressed by the remarks Ford attributed to Abijah Entwistle concerning Manila. He "made a note on it."

"Nobody knew where the lightning was going to strike," he said when the destruction of the Maine was discussed. He sent word to the Courier's Washington correspondent, Parker, "to look up the Philippine Islands," and get up all he knew about them from any naval authorities who were conversant with them. The story of the theft of papers, like the truth concerning the service rendered the government by Senora Romana, were matters that could not easily be got at.

The consequence was that the Courier was the first paper to secure the news when the United States fleet under Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet before Manila.

Whether Abijah Entwistle's estimate of the merits of the war ships owned by the United States, of their crews, gunners and officer was correct or incorrect, can be determined by such as are familiar with recent events.

One thing will not be disputed: the old world estimates have been revised; old world fallacies dissipated as they were when the grand armies of the republic dissolved after the war for the preservation of the Union closed.

The old world power that scorned the republic and was induced by its statesmen to try conclusions with the republic meantime is toppling; the dynasty deemed so precious is going the way of all grass. It is perishing.

How much the United States—how much Cuba is indebted to the wife of Tom Norris, once known as "the Senora Romana," is only known to a limited circle. These comprise the President of the United States, his cabinet, and a few friends of the young couple. Their devotion to the Cuban cause is well known, albeit it is more active than noisy. Hundreds who are intimate with them do not know that Mrs. Norris has a sister who rides at the head of a company of brave men under General Perez.

When Joaquin and Weyler selected Mrs. Norris as a person eminently fit to serve Spain by divulging the affairs of the insurgents they did not dream that they were presenting an opportunity she prayed for. It was an easy matter to communicate with her twin sister—easy for her sister to deceive Joaquin. Thus the danger that frequently attends the use of double edged tools was illustrated in a remarkable manner.

(The End.)

**Economy.**

"It's too bad," said little Bessie, "that there isn't another little Peters boy."

"They have six," said her mother.

"Well," said the little girl, "they can all take each other's clothes as they grow up, but there isn't anyone to take little Johnnie's, and it seems kind of wasteful."—Harper's Bazar.

**Coached by the Owl.**

"O! hear the owl," said he. "Who! Who!"

Said she: "It sounds much more like 'woo.'"

"O! yes," he cried, "that's very true. But really now I wonder who"—

Just here the owl replied: "You two!"

The young man promptly took the cue. Now, wouldn't you?—Catholic Standard.

**The Savage Bachelor.**

The Sweet Young Thing—You know very well men are vilely deceitful.

The Savage Bachelor—Well, haven't they more reason?—Indianapolis Journal.

**Forewarned.**

"When my typewriter girl went away, what do you think?"

"She left a note for the new girl telling her I was mighty shaky on the use of 'shall and will.'"—Chicago Record.

**A Substitute.**

"Going to do your usual shooting for big game this summer?"

"No; I thought I'd go down to Kentucky and take in the Baker-Howard-feuds."—Philadelphia North American.

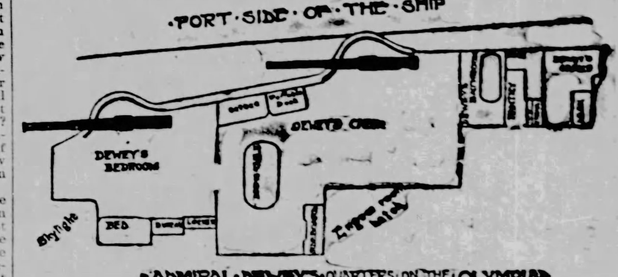
## THE ADMIRAL'S QUARTERS

**HOW DEWEY LIVES ON BOARD THE CRUISER OLYMPIA.**

**Some Facts as to the Manner In Which Naval Commanders Are Cared For When On Duty.**

It would seem odd to a civilian to have 5-inch breech-loading rifles in one's bed room and sitting room, but Admiral Dewey does not mind such articles of furniture in his cabin on board of the Olympia. While on his way home from the other side of the globe he has the same quarters that he occupied when he went to attack Manila and in which he has lived ever since—two big cabins aft, on the port side of the ship. One of these, which he uses as a dining and living room, is irregular in shape and twenty-eight feet in length; the other, twenty feet long, is his bed room, and, in addition to a very comfortable berth-fashioned couch, contains a bureau and a locker.

The admiral, having done all that his country demands of him, may take things henceforth as easy as he likes. On the Olympia, during her homeward trip, he is practically a passenger traveling in semi-royal state. While everything on board is at his command he




issues no orders except to his own personal attendants; he has no duties to perform—not even to signing the official mail—and he makes no reports. No longer, as when the other ships were by, is the Olympia's deck his battle platform from which to direct the fleet. Captain Lamberton is in command for the voyage, and Dewey would never think of interposing authority, except to arrange the itinerary.

The admiral is not obliged to get up at any particular time in the morning; he might lie abed all day if he chose. He rises about eight bells—8 a. m.—and takes his tub, which is quite conveniently at hand, inasmuch as a bathroom is attached to his cabin. If he wants any assistance a steward, who is his body servant and factotum, is at hand to shave him, if he so desires, but, as a rule, the hero of Manila prefers to wield his own razor. His toilet is very carefully made, for it is not without cause that Dewey has been called the "dandy of the navy." He has often been heard to express the opinion that a gentleman in dress should be the outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace.

While he is dressing the steward lays the cloth for his breakfast, which he eats in solitary state. No one "messes" with the admiral unless specially invited. If he chooses to take his meals at irregular hours nobody is inconvenienced, for a separate range is provided for his exclusive benefit and he has his own cook. The latter, in culinary matters, is under the direction of the chief cook of the vessel, who is a sort of chef, but he prepares meals only for the admiral. All of the latter's food is purchased by the steward, who acts as butler. When the ship happens to be in a port he goes ashore and buys in the market whatever is desirable in the way of fresh provisions. Other things, such as sugar, rice, beans, pork, cooking butter and canned meats, he purchases from the paymaster on board, paying for them in cash. Such articles he gets at cost price.

After breakfast the admiral devotes two or three hours to answering letters. This occupied a good deal of his time during his busiest days in Manila bay.

The letter-writing is done in the Admiral's private office. This office is one of three little rooms just outside of his cabin. The other two are the bathroom and the pantry. The pantry, which is the headquarters of the steward, is much like any other pantry, with lockers, a china-closet and an ice-chest in which are a few bottles of wine. Two "cabin-boys," who are enlisted men over twenty-one years of age, assist the steward, a part of their duty being to keep the admiral's rooms in order. The admiral pays for all provisions consumed by his steward, cook and cabin boys on the same principle as that which governs in a gentleman's household.

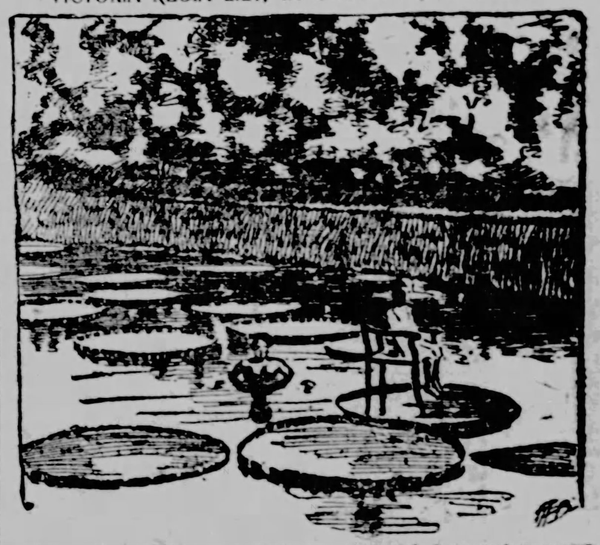
After luncheon the admiral has his time much to himself. If the Olympia happens to be in a port he is more than likely to receive a number of visits, some of which are official and have to be returned. These are often a bore, but Dewey is the pink of courtesy and there is always champagne in the ice-chest ready for such occasions. It is customary to offer champagne, but a glass of red wine or beer will serve. Dewey, though no teetotaller, is exceedingly moderate in his potations. He always has a box of good cigars at hand. He could not offer a guest whiskey or any other spirits, even if it were asked for, as the regulations do not permit them to be kept on board ship by anybody but the medical officer.

Under ordinary circumstances the homeward voyage of the admiral would be punctuated by a series of dinners given in his cabin in return for similar courtesies offered to him by dignitaries and persons of prominence ashore. Admiral Dewey is not in good health and is refusing all invitations, while refraining from the giving of entertainments. Occasionally he invites Capt. Lamberton or one or two of the officers to take lunch or dine with him. If he gave a large dinner party the partition that separates his cabin from the captain's quarters would be removed temporarily and the captain's dining table would be joined to his own, provision having been made for such an arrangement. The Olympia was built originally to serve as a flagship and its cabins are very commodious.

The captain's quarters are similar to those of the admiral. As regulations require the admiral's rooms are on the port side of the ship, while the captain's are on the starboard side. Although economy has nothing to do with Dewey's self-denial in the matter of entertaining, it saves him a good deal of money on this voyage, as his bill for wines, cigars and extra provisions would mount up to several thousand dollars if he were extending the customary hospitalities. This is always a source of great expense to commanders of United States vessels in foreign waters. Uncle Sam expects them to entertain with a view to promoting the entente cordial, but refuses to pay a cent toward it. A British admiral gets a special allowance of $6,000 a year for "table money."

Dewey has been a poor man all his life. He now draws $13,000 a year, which is equivalent to $1,083 a month, or $35.62 a day, or $1.48 an hour, enough to support the dignity of an Admiral very comfortably.

## VICTORIA REGIA LILY, IN OODEYPORE GARDENS.



I have paid more than one visit to Oodeypore, India, renowned for its natural beauties and one of the most lovely lakes in the world. His highness Maharana gave me a picture of a scene in the public gardens of Oodeypore below the palace, showing a water lily supporting a child. The Victoria Regia is a native of Guiana and Brazil. It has large floating leaves of a bright green above and a deep violet on the lower surface, measuring as much as from seven to eight feet diameter with a uniformly turned-up margin of about three inches high. The flowers rise among the leaves upon prickly stalks; they are more than one foot in diameter, are of all shades from white to pink, and are delightfully fragrant. The fruit is globular and thickly beset with prickles.—India letter to the London Sketch.

## RUSSIAN IRON.

The rapid progress of the iron industry in Russia is attracting a good deal of attention in England, and in some quarters fear is expressed that it may enter into a serious rivalry with the imports of English manufacture. The chief seat of the iron and coal industry in Russia is the southeast and south. The Donetz basin, from which large quantities of coal are exported, sent out in 1898, as compared with 1893, 5,100,000 tons, against 2,930,000; of coke, 629,000 against 112,000 tons; cast iron, 970,000 against 320,000 tons; finished metals, 645,000 against 226,000 tons, and of various articles, such as iron and manganese ores, and manufactures of fire-proof objects, 1,742,000 tons against 580,000. The increase all along the line was very marked and has every appearance of being maintained. The same is to be said of the iron works, which increased from thirteen blast furnaces in operation in 1893 to thirty-four in 1898, with nineteen in course of construction. The profitableness of the business has so impressed British capitalists that the iron works of Grushevka, in the Taganrog district, have recently been purchased from the Russian owners by a company for $2,500,000, of which 80 per cent was British capital.

**They Were Tough People Once.**

"When I am in Rome," he said, "I shall do as the Romans do."

"Well," she answered doubtfully, "at least that will be better than doing as the Romans did."—Chicago Post.

**Policemen Barred From Labor.**

A Maryland law prohibits Baltimore policemen from doing mechanical work for the department or for hire.

# Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

**Concerning McKinley.**

"I have been reading your paper for years and am a Republican and always have been. It seems to me you do not express the sentiments of all classes of Republicans when you favor Wm. McKinley for our next President.

"His tour of the South no doubt makes him many votes, but will that fact balance up and hold the vote of soldiery of this country? We all feel hurt, pensioners and those not drawing pensions, alike. He is surely upholding H. C. Evans in his unjust treatment of the soldiers, and if he was not, he certainly would remove him from the office of pension commissioner.

"It seems to me and many others that he should appoint a man who would do justice to the office, and I believe if McKinley would do so now he would be doing only his duty and thereby hold the soldier vote; but at the rate he is going in this direction I know he will surely lose that vote. Perhaps he can afford to loose it, and take the Southern vote instead; it looks that way."—H. C., St. Francis, Kans.

Let us make the position of The Blade clear on the point first mentioned. We express the view of all men of affairs, all the leading Republicans in the country, in saying that McKinley will be renominated next year. There may be some Republicans who would prefer some one else. It would be a miracle if they were all of one mind. But there is no prominent Republican who is putting himself forward as a candidate next year. The man most spoken of, Gov. Roosevelt, frankly told the people on his western trip that McKinley deserved renomination, and that he favored it. And that is the attitude of every prominent Republican, so far as we know.

McKinley's tour of the South was not made for the purpose of getting votes. It was in response to cordial invitations from the Southern people, who feel that McKinley acted as President of the whole country during the Spanish war, in honoring worthy ex-Confederates, such as Wheeler and Lee. Neither he nor any other intelligent Republican expects the Republican ticket next year to get the electoral vote of any Southern state, unless it be border states, such as Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky, all of which went Republican in 1896.

Now as to the Evans matter. We have received a number of letters sharply arraigning him for various things; but knowing that the pension committee of the G. A. R. was investigating the matter, we forwarded them to the proper parties. That committee took a number of cases of this sort, visited the pension office, where Commissioner Evans allowed them to examine all the papers in those cases, and gave them every information in his power. The full report of the committee will not be made public until it is submitted to the national G. A. R. encampment at Philadelphia in September; but the members stated in Washington to a newspaper writer that they found more to object to in the pension laws than in the administration of Mr. Evans, though they do not think him entirely blameless.

We counsel the old soldiers to be Republicans from principle rather than for pensions. No government on earth was ever so generous to its old soldiers as ours is. The pension payments are the largest item of government expense, and the burden put upon the whole people should be considered as well as the individual interests of pensioners. The Blade believes heartily in the nation being generous in its charity to its defenders. Better wait until the matter is officially discussed and acted upon by the G. A. R. in September, instead of assuming that Evans is unworthy of confidence. Remember Lochren! and remember, too, that either William McKinley will be the next President, or a Democrat; and ask yourselves what you have to hope from a Democratic administration?

**Deserted Wives.**

"My husband draws a pension of $24 per month, and don't support me. Was that law passed in the late Congress, that the government would help a soldier's wife if he failed to support her? I think it was after six months' desertion. Please reply through your very valuable paper. My husband is also in the employ of the government at Washington."—S. E., Kendallville, Ind.

The law referred to was passed March 3, 1899. It is entitled "an act to amend section 4764 of the Revised Statutes of the United States," passed both branches of Congress, was approved and signed by the President. The bill provides that where a resident pensioner of the United States deserts his lawful wife for a period of over six months, she being of good character, and in necessitous circumstances, or if he have no lawful wife and deserts his legitimate minor child or children under 16 years of age, the Commissioner of Pensions is directed, upon satisfactory evidence, to cause one-half the pension due during such desertion to be paid to the wife or to the legal guardian of the child or children.

It also provides that when a soldier or sailor enters into a state home as an inmate, one-half of his pension accruing during his residence therein, shall be paid to his wife or his minor children providing they be not inmates of the same institution. This same law applies in case a soldier or sailor enters a National home as an inmate.

**Red Cross Nurses.**

"Please tell me how a young lady may become a nurse and be sent to the Philippines, and where could I find out about their duties and qualifications?"—M. E., Marionville, Mo.

A similar request comes from "Would-be," Somerset, Ill., to both of whom we say:

A number of women nurses have been sent for service in the Manila military hospitals—some fourteen, we think. They were selected by the Red Cross for this work, and permission obtained from the government to send them. It is not necessary to join the Red Cross association in order to be such a nurse. Only those are selected who are "trained nurses"—that is, have passed through a regular course of instruction in some hospital, and are in every way competent. They must know the characteristics of the diseases most commonly met with in army hospitals; must understand the preparation and administration of the proper foods for such diseases; must understand the nature of the medicines used, and the symptoms they produce; must understand dressing wounds, bandaging, etc. There is no use of applying unless you have the proper knowledge beforehand. We presume the proper course would be to apply to Miss Clara Barton, President National Red Cross association, Washington, D. C.

**Cape of Storms.**

"Where is the Cape of Storms, by what other name is it called, and what makes sailors call it Cape of Storms?"—W. W. C., Georgetown, Mo.

The Cape of Storms was the first name of the Cape of Good Hope, at the Southern extremity of Africa. It was discovered by Bartholomew Dias, a Portuguese navigator, who called it "Cabo Tormentoso," or Stormy Cape, but he did not go around it. The Portuguese sovereign then sent Vasco de Gama to see if it were possible to reach the Indies by that route. After beating about the western shore of southern Africa for some time in a succession of tempests, he rounded the cape on November 20 or 22, 1497, and named it the Cape of Good Hope, because then there was good hope of reaching the East Indies. They reached Calicut, India, on May 20, 1498. Their mission was thus accomplished, and the new route to the East established.

**Dom Pedro.**

"Please give a short sketch of the life and reign of Dom Pedro II, emperor of Brazil."—W. C. Georgetown, Mo.

When Portugal was invaded by the French under Napoleon in 1807, the reigning monarch fled to Brazil. In 1821 he returned to Portugal, leaving his son, Pedro, his son, as regent of Brazil. A revolution took place, and Pedro became its leader. Brazil declared itself independent in 1822, and he was made emperor under the title of Pedro I.

Pedro II, the Dom Pedro about whom you inquire, was the son of Pedro I. When he was six years old his father abdicated in his favor. He was crowned July 19, 1841. The revolution of a few years ago dispossessed him, and he died later in Portugal.

**General Wood.**

"I claim that Gen. Wood, of Santiago, Cuba, is the same man that was in command of the Rough Riders when that regiment was first organized, but my friend says that he is not the same man. Am I correct?"—W. T., Brazil, Ind.

You are right. Dr. Leonard Wood was commissioned as captain of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, better known as the Rough Riders, and Theodore Roosevelt was made lieutenant colonel. After the fall of Santiago, Col. Wood was made a brigadier general of volunteers and military governor of Santiago, and Roosevelt was promoted colonel of the regiment. Your friend ought to have read the Weekly Blade last year, wherein all these things were duly chronicled.

**Franco-Prussian War.**

"Who had the largest enlisted army during the war of 1870, between Germany and France? How many were captured, etc.?"—C. F., Crescent, Iowa.

Neither country had any "enlisted" men. They do not have a volunteer system, such as ours. Every male citizen, on reaching a specified age, must serve a number of years in the army. This makes up the regular standing army in times of peace. The remainder of the population of military age is divided into classes, and in time of war one or more classes are ordered into service. We have not the statistics you ask for.

**Spectacles.**

"Will you please inform me as to when, where and by whom spectacles were first used?"—A. A., White Elm, Iowa.

Ther is but little that is definite on these points. Magnifying lenses were known in the sixteenth century. The honor of making the first telescope belongs to one of two houses—Hans Lippersheim, a spectacle maker in Middleburg, and Jacob Adriansz, also called Metius, a native of Alkmaar. This was in 1608. As spectacles were then in use, they must have been invented in the closing years of the sixteenth century. But by whom and where there is no certain knowledge.

**Milk Sickness.**

"Is there any reward offered by the government or by any state, territory, person or persons for the cause of milk sickness or its cure, or both?"—M., Pine Village, Ind.

There is certainly no reward offered by any government, state or nation, nor by any person. This disease in cattle is believed to be caused by eating poison ivy, and perhaps other poisonous leaves. This remedy lies in prevention. Exterminate all poisonous plants from your pastures and your cattle will be in no danger.

**Submarine Cables.**

"Please tell me how many submarine telegraph cables there are belonging to the United States; the names of the different countries we can directly communicate with, and why do they fasten telegraph wires to glass instead of to steel or iron?"—Z. L., El Dorado, Ill.

The United States does not own any submarine cables. They are owned by private companies. We can communicate with all the important countries of the globe by means of cables. These do not run directly, of course. There are six or more cables between this country and Europe, and cables to the West Indies and South America. Through the European cables we can reach Northern Africa, India, the Philippines, China, Japan, and even Australia.

A telegraph wire must not touch anything that will conduct electricity. If it does, the current passes through the conductor to the ground and stops telegraphing. Glass is a non-conductor and that is why it is used for insulators.

**Chose in Action.**

"Will you please explain in the Bureau what is meant by a chose in action?"—J. W. J., Flandreau, S. D.

The word chose (pronounced "shoze") is a legal term meaning anything that is personal property. Chose in action means a right to personal property, or money not in possession but recoverable in an action at law; also a note, bond, or other written obligation upon which suit may be instituted.

**Height of Great Men.**

"I wish to obtain the height of some of the great men of history who have been extraordinarily tall or short. Please give exact height of those known?"—O. H. P., Prosperity, Ill.

We are sorry we can not help you. We would not know where to obtain the exact measurements of noted people. Such things are not of record. Greatness has nothing to do with height or shortness. Washington was taller than the average of men, while Napoleon was undersized. It is brain, not physical form, which makes men great.

**Chickens.**

"I read in two different papers the following: 'By a decision of the United States supreme court, poultry or chickens running at large are considered wild game and one upon whose property they trespass has the right to kill them.' If there was ever such a decision, please state."—H. G., Hicks, N. Y.

There is no such decision by the United States supreme court, and we do not think any state court ever made so ridiculous a ruling.

**A Biblical Query.**

"Where was Daniel when the three Hebrew children were cast into the fiery furnace?"—C. M. V., Rosalie, Tenn.

All that any one can possibly find out about it can be obtained by reading the first three chapters of the book of Daniel. There is no other record of those events in the world. We can not venture even a guess as to Daniel's whereabouts at the time mentioned.

**Land in Oklahoma.**

"Will you please give all the information in regard to the opening of a strip of land for settlement in Oklahoma? Give date it is to be opened and other information that will be of interest to one who is desirous of getting a home there."—T. M. G., Cooksville, Ill.

We do not know that any Oklahoma lands are to be opened. We have not seen any announcement of it in the Washington news. Why not write to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Interior department, Washington, and find out?

**Scenting Tobacco.**

"Can you or some of The Blade readers give me a recipe to scent tobacco or cigars with tonka beans?"—B. W., Whiteston, Ore.

Not using tobacco nor cigars, the editor is in a state of dense ignorance on this subject. Will some reader who knows please enlighten us?

**Reidesel's Hessians.**

"Can you tell me if there is a muster-roll in existence to-day of the Hessian soldiers, under General Riedesel, who fought the Americans during the Revolution?"—C. H. B., Barnesville, O.

Undoubtedly a roll of the prisoners was made after the battle of Trenton at which they were captured, and it is probable it is in the archives of the War department at Washington.

**Mail Clerks.**

"Where can I procure and what are the necessary books to study for the position of mail clerks, and what will they cost?"—F. B. M., Condit, O.

The necessary books are the school-books used in any common school, and any bookseller can tell you their prices.

**Hoke Smith.**

"Was Hoke Smith commissioner of pensions under Grover Cleveland's last administration?"W. H. M., Procious, W. Va.

No. Hoke Smith was Secretary of the Interior. The Pension office is a bureau of the Interior department. Judge Lochren was pension commissioner under Hoke Smith.

**Miscellaneous.**

J. H., Corbit, Va.: Sorry, but have not a copy of the poem.

Reader, Lima, O.: Only by writing to him personally, so far as we know.

H. N. Corvallis, Ore.: We never heard of that publication before, and so know nothing whatever about it.

I. D. A., Durand, Wis.: The editor of the Bureau does not recall ever hearing of the Fred Prentice manolith. Perhaps some reader can send us its history.

W. P. W., Rush, Ky.: There is no periodical devoted to condensed air. Anything really important would probably appear in some scientific periodical, like the Scientific American, of New York.

**Very Confiding.**

"I never saw a man of more confiding disposition than Barber."

"That's Barber, all right. Why, he even believes his own lies."—Indianapolis Journal.


*"Evil Dispositions Are Early Shown."*

*Just so evil in the blood comes out in shape of scrofula, pimples, etc., in children and young people. Taken in time it can be eradicated by using Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine. It vitalizes and enriches the blood.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

A Rock of Safety in a Sea of Trouble.


"I had a terrible cough something over a year ago and could find nothing to stop it, or even to do me a particle of good. I chanced to see an advertisement of yours, and forthwith bought a bottle of your invaluable 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Before I had taken half a bottle I was entirely well."—J. M. Farr, Esq., of Cameron, Screven Co., Ga.


## SPOILING A FARMER.

A Chicago business man recently utilized a rather unique method of dismissing an employe. His bookkeeper had formerly been a farmer and had come to Chicago to enter the business world. His

NOT A GOOD BOOKKEEPER.

employer had thought him promising, but after a month's trial discovered his mistake. Then he wondered how he could get rid of him.

"John," said he, one day, "you never let any one beat you at plowing while you were on the farm, did you?"

"No, sir," replied John.

"And no one ever got ahead of you at hoeing potatoes?"

"No, sir."

"Well, I think my conscience won't let me keep you here, John. I'm afraid I am spoiling a mighty good farmer."

## AFTER THE BATTLE.

**His Only Regret Was That He Had Missed So Much.**

It was the evening after the Fourth, as the glorious sun was sinking to its gorgeous couch of red and white clouds and blue sky, and the small boy, packed in cotton, lint and a splint or two, was lying with his face to the west, while his father sat by his side fanning him. He was doing as well as could be expected and was already able to talk.

"Papa," he said in a dreamy, languorous tone, "did they have a Fourth of July when you was a little boy?"

"Oh, yes,—my son," answered the father.

"Just the same kind they have now?"

"Just the same."

"And did you celebrate when you was a little boy?"

"Yes, but I was more careful than you were, and didn't get hurt so."

"I guess you didn't have much fun, did you?" he asked, trying to turn toward his father.

The father looked at the combination of bandages and boy on the bed and smiled.

"I thought I did, but perhaps I was mistaken," he replied.

At this point the doctor came in and made it unpleasant for the boy for some minutes. Then he went away and the boy sniffled awhile and resumed conversation with his father.

"Is the Fourth going to keep on every year?" he asked.

"There's nothing on earth can stop it, I guess," replied the father with patriotic pride.

"That's good, ain't it?"

"We all think so in this country."

"And how long since it started?" persisted the boy, who should have been trying to go to sleep.

"Ever since 1776; about a hundred and twenty-three years."

A shade of disappointment swept over the boy's face.

"Gee, pop," he exclaimed, "how much I've missed," and then the father insisted that he must stop talking and try to get some much-needed rest.

## SHOULD REMAIN SPINSTERS

The woman who proudly declares that she can not even hem a pocket handkerchief, never made up a bed in her life, and adds with a simper that she's "been in society ever since she was fifteen," should not marry. And there are others.

The woman who would rather nurse a pug dog than a baby.

The woman who wants to refurnish her house every spring.

The woman who buys for the mere pleasure of buying.

The woman who thinks men are angels and demigods.

The woman who would rather die than wear a bonnet two seasons old.

The woman who thinks that the cook and the nurse can keep house.

The woman who buys bric-a-brac for the parlor, and borrows kitchen utensils from her neighbor.

The woman who wants things just because "other women" have them.—Philadelphia Times.

**Quick Mail Transit.**

Mr. Gotham—I hear Mr. De Pave has been arrested. What is the charge against him?

Mr. Brooklyn—Delaying the United States mail.

"My goodness! In what way?"

"De Pave is very fat, and when a mail wagon ran over him it lost twenty seconds' time and missed the train."—New York Weekly.

**Confession.**

"I suppose," she said, "that you are a close student of literature?"

"No," answered the young man with black-rimmed glasses. "I'm a student of illiterature. I like dialect stories."—Washington Star.

## Recent Literature.

**Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.**

Among the multiplicity of historical novels which have been issued during the past year, one of the best is that entitled The Garden of Swords, by Max Pemberton, and published by Dodd, Mead & Company. It concerns the Franco-German war, and the scenes are laid in the beautiful country which was so suddenly changed from its aspect of peace and plenty into the desolation which struggling armies leave in their wake.

The story opens with the marriage in Strasburg of two of the principal characters, Beatrix, a fair young English girl, but yet the beloved of the French people because she was the grandchild

MAX PEMBERTON.

of their idolized, Madame Helene, and Edmond Lefort, an officer in the French army. Not yet had war been declared between the two countries, and to the gay crowd assembled to do honor to the pretty bride, it seemed a thing so far away as not to be among the possibilities.

Mr. Pemberton has, by many little deft touches, brought out the distinguishing traits of the character of these mercurial people, and, at the same time, has shown the grace of his own pen.

Upon the title page of a book recently issued by R. F. Fenno & Company is the following: The Angel of the Covenant. Memoirs of the early career of the admirable James Graham, first marquis of Montrose, K. G., etc., including the strange, true history of his sister, the Lady Katherine Graham; his friendship with certain gentlewomen; and the whole truth of his alliance with the Scottish covenant, written by A. B. in the year of God 1661, and the second of the restoration of monarchy in this kingdom. Now first given to the world by J. Maclaren Cobben.

The old-time language which is used, and which seems needlessly held to sometimes, makes it in the beginning somewhat unattractive to many readers. Yet one gets accustomed to its strangeness by and by, and the stirring incidents narrated hold the attention and interest to the end, especially with those who like to follow and understand the history of those old days.

A book of stories by Mrs. Hugh Fraser is published by the Macmillan Company, under the title of The Custom of the Country, and further named Tales of New Japan. Two of them have already appeared in magazines, but they are good enough to be published many times.

There is always a touch of melancholy in these stories dealing with the relations of the foreigner and the Japanese. It is so impossible for the people of the West to understand the Oriental character; their virtues and their vices differ so widely, that the end of any ties closer than friendship is almost sure to be sorrowful. And it is this which is evident in all these stories.

Municipal Monopolies is the title of a most valuable work edited by Professor Edward Bemis and published in Crowell's Library of Economics and Politics. The editor says in his preface that in the near future fully one-half of the population of this country will be living in cities of over 8,000 inhabitants, and that to every one of these cities the supply of water, street railways, electric light, gas for fuel and lighting purposes, and the telephone at the command of every one, if not in every home, will have become a vital necessity. These things have come to be in the nature of monopolies and it is to help in the consideration of the questions as to public regulation, or public ownership, and the dangers to be avoided in either case, that this book has been published.

T. Y. Crowell & Company, New York, are the publishers.

In the preface of a book recently issued by the Charles H. Kerr Company, of Chicago, entitled The Rights of Women and the Sexual Relations, by Karl Heinzen, it is said of this author and of his work: "He knew of no loftier ambition than obedience to his own teachings —learn to endure everything, only not slavery; learn to dispense with everything, only not with your self-respect; learn to lose everything, only not yourself. All else in life is worthless, delusive and fickle. Man's only sure support is in himself, in his individuality, resting in his own power and sovereignty."

The volume is made up of two parts, the first of various essays touching different phases of the relations of the sexes; and the second of a so-called Convention of German women, which was, in reality, a fiction, but which enabled the author to express his views upon the emancipation of women and meet the objections that would be urged to his position. The proceedings of the Convention were published in his own paper, Der Pionier, which had a wide circulation wherever the German language was spoken.

Captain John Bigelow has written what he calls "Reminiscences of the Santiago Campaign," which is published in neat form by the Harpers. He claims that he has made no effort to give a history of the war or even of the campaign, but simply selects his own individual experiences and what he observed during the campaign.

The last chapter is really the important one of the book, for it is a careful discussion of the whole military question as concerned with the United States. He shows that the nation's military establishment is radically defective in its organization, and points out what he thinks the best way to remedy these defects. The book, it would seem, is one that should be read by those whose interests lie in the direction of the improvement of the army.

Better-World Philosophy is the title of a volume in which J. Howard Moore, the author, enters a protest against the egoism of the day, which he considers "short sighted, mischievous and unnecessary." Beginning with The Problem of Industry, he argues that the management of the universe is the task of industry, which is labor, but that two great blunders have been made in the endeavor of human beings to compass this management, the first being the conception of the universe as destitute of law.

The volume is published by The Ward Waugh Company, Chicago.

Corn Plants, Their Uses and Ways of Life, by Frederick Leroy Sargent, is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. The object of the writer is to present in an attractive way to young people valuable information regarding a few of the most important plants of the world. It is written carefully, using as few technical terms as possible, but presenting corn plants sympathetically as living things. He also tells how they have helped man in different stages of advancement, and in their turn been helped by him through his cultivation. The little volume should be of practical use and interest to all readers. It is illustrated.

An Atlantic tragedy is one of the sea stories of W. Clark Russell which Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia, issues in a pretty volume. Mr. Russell's style of story telling is too well known to make it necessary to commend his productions to the reader. His descriptions of a ship and its movements are always so clear and picturesque as to make real every incident.

Laird & Lee, Chicago, announce the early publication of The Carpetbagger, a novel dealing with social and political life in the South during the "reconstruction" period, by Opie Read and Frank Pixley. The book will be profusely illustrated with half-tone photographs of actual scenes, incidents and personages embraced in the story. It is believed this marks a new departure in the illustration of American fiction.

A useful little book is published by Cassell & Company, New York. It is named The Dictionary of Dainty Breakfasts, and the matter is selected and arranged by Phyllis Browne, who seems to have exhausted the list of dishes peculiarly adapted to the morning meal. There is a tabular introduction by one who appears upon the title page as "a mere man."

**Books Received.**

Better-World Philosophy. By J. Howard Moore. Ward Waugh Company, $1.00.

How to Right a Wrong. By Moses Samelson. F. Tennyson Neely, New York. 50 cents.

From Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia: The Santiago Campaign. By Major-General Joseph Wheeler; Giles Ingilby. By W. E. Norris. $1.50; Madam Paradoxe. By Mrs. Ormerod; and An Atlantic Tragedy. By W. Clark Russell. $1.25.

Agatha Webb. By Anna Katherine Green. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.25.

From Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York: Pabo, the Priest. By S. Baring Gould; and Our Conquests in the Pacific. By Oscar King Davis.

## THE RECRUIT.

Sez Corporal Madden to Private McFadden:
"Be gob, yere a bad un;
Now turn out yer toes!
Yer belt is unhookit,
Yer cap is on crookit,
Ye may not be dhrunk,
But, be jabers, ye look it!
Wan—two!
Wan—two!
Ye monkey-faced devil, I'll jolly ye through!
Wan—two!
Time! Mark!
Ye march like the aigle in Cintheral Parrk!"

Sez Corporal Madden to Private McFadden:
"A saint it ud sadden
The dhrill such a mug!
Eyes front!—ye baboon, ye!—
Chin up!—ye gasseon, ye!
Ye've jaws like a goat—
Halt!—ye leather-lipped loon, ye!
Wan—two!
Wan—two!
Ye whiskered orang-ou-tang, I'll fix you!
Wan—two!
Time! Mark!
Ye've eyes like a bat; can ye see in the dark?"

Sez Corporal Madden to Private McFadden:
"Yer figger wants padd'n'—
Sure man, ye've no shape!
Behind ye yer shoulders
Stick out like two boulders;
Yer shins are as thin
As a pair of pen-holders:
Wan—two!
Wan—two!
Yer belly belongs on yer back, ye Jew!
Wan—two!
Time! Mark!
I'm dhry as a dog—I can't shake but I bark!"

Sez Corporal Madden to Private McFadden:
"Me heart it ud gladden
To blacken yer eye,
Yer gettin' too bold, ye
Compel me to scold ye—
'Tis halt! that I say,—
Will ye heed what I told ye?
Wan—two!
Wan—two!
Be jabers, I'm dhryer than Brian Boru!
Wan—two!
Time! Mark!
What's wur—run for chickens is sport for the lark!"

Sez Corporal Madden to Private McFadden:
"I'll not stay a gadd'n'
Wid dogoes like you!
I'll travel no farther,
I'm dyin' for wather;
Come on, if you like—
Can your lousin me a quarther?
Ya-as, you.
What-Two?
And ye'll pay the potheen? Yer a daisy!
Whurroo!
You'll do!—
Whisht—Mark,
The regiment's flattered to own ye, me spark!"

—Robert W. Chambers.

## CAPT. SIGSBEE'S SPEECH

In an address at Fall River recently, Capt. Sigsbee, of the Texas, told the following story illustrative of the fact that naval men made no pretense at being orators:

"It is a very difficult situation for me," said Capt. Sigsbee, "to be required to make a speech, and I am in the situation of the old sailor who was very fond of tea, and was devoted to a people who served it. But this old sailor had no society manners, and had never attended an afternoon tea. He was afraid of the ladies, but in some way he was forced to an afternoon tea. He went almost in despair, and when he got back to his ship his mates said:

"'Brown, did you go to the tea?'

"'I did.'

"'How did you feel there?'

"'I felt like a sperm whale doing crochet work.'" (Laughter and applause.)

Nevertheless, Capt. Sigsbee makes a very able address.—Boston Globe.

**It's Sometimes That Way.**

She was surprised when she heard of the engagement, and she showed it.

"Why, I was perfectly satisfied in my own mind that you liked John better than Harry," she said.

"Well, to tell the truth, I did," replied the engaged girl.

"But you say you are engaged to Harry."

"Yes; that's true."

"Well, I don't understand it at all."

"Why, it's very simple, you see. Harry was the one who proposed."—Chicago Post.

**Wonders Promised.**

"I'm going to organize a Filipino ball team as soon as the war is over and start the country."

"You won't make a cent."

"I'll bet they beat everything that comes against them. Just think what base runners they would be!"—Indianapolis Journal.

—"Necessity knows no law." It is a law of Nature that the blood must be kept pure, and Hood's Sarsaparilla does it.


FITS

If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, Spasms, Spells, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus's Dance, etc., have children, relatives, friends or neighbors that do so, or know people that are afflicted my New Discovery, Epileptacide, will PERMANENTLY CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send for a FREE Bottle and try it. It has CURED thousands where everything else failed. My 90-page Illustrated Book, "Epilepsy Permanently Cured," FREE. When writing, please give name, AGE and full address. All correspondence professionally confidential

W. H. MAY, M.D.

May Laboratory, - 94 Pine St., New York City.


## The Farmstead.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**

**Fowls Lame—Diarrhoea.**

D. L. M., Wisconsin: If the editor knew what you are feeding your fowls, he might give you a more intelligent answer than he now can. If your fowls (Leghorns) are not suffering from rheumatism caused by damp or direct draughts of air, they may be suffering from liver complaint. This is caused by too much food, or food that is too stimulating. If the fowls are given this, it will check the diarrhoea: Powdered chalk, 5 grains; Turkey rhubard, 5 grains; cayenne pepper, 2 grains If this does not check the discharge, give opium, 1 grain; powdered ipecac, 1 grain. Give every five hours until relief is had. Let the fowls have all the grass they will eat. Do not feed heavily for a week. You must feed fairly solid food. A good food when fowls have diarrhoea is boiled rice and boiled bran, in which a teaspoonful of red pepper, a tablespoonful of wood charcoal, a full teaspoonful of salt, an onion chipped and a little boiled beef is stirred well in, to the quart. The rice and bran should be well boiled, and the mass should be made so that no water will run out of it when squeezed in the hand. If the diarrhoea is checked too suddenly, give a full teaspoonful of castor oil to each fowl. You must give your fowls wheat for the evening meal, and the rice for the morning meal until they recover. You must be careful to give them plenty of sharp grit. Chipped bones or bone meal is excellent. Give no sloppy food. Keep the fowls dry and away from draughts of air. The yard and coop, or house, should be well cleaned and sprinkled with lime. The fowls should be kept on short allowance of food for a week. The editor has had a great deal of experience with fowls, and has learned that plenty of grass, grit, dust, good range and change of feed every few days will keep the fowls free from disease. When a fowl is seen to have diarrhoea, remove it from others of the flock at once.

**Something About Ferrets.**

J. T. D., Illinois—Ferrts are useful as rat catchers. The objection to them in this respect is, that they are too large to follow a rat into a hole as small as a rat can enter. They are good rabbit catchers. They may be taught to bring rabbits out of their holes. Regarding the killing of young chickens, they will do that with neatness. The editor knows of a man in this city who had a good sized flock of young geese. He also had a ferret. The ferret got into the house of the young geese one night. Next morning the ferret was very lively, but the goslings were all dead. The ferret had killed every one of them. The owner of the goslings said the ferret had done its work of killing the goslings as effectually as a mink or weasle would have done it.

**Mildew and Late Planted Peas.**

G. M. G., New York.—Spraying with Bordeaux mixture about the time peapods are forming has done some good in preventing mildew on peas, but it is doubtful if the crop of peas will be saved to an extent to justify the expense and trouble of using the mixture. Peas must not be planted together too closely in rows, and the space between the rows should not be too close. There should be plenty of space for the sunshine to freely enter, and the soil on which the peas are grown should not be low, as this caused a humidity that will result in mildew. Do any of the readers of The Blade know of a sure and safe remedy for mildew on peas?

**Sheep Swell Under Jaws.**

S. T. C., Pennsylvania:—Give your sheep Epsom salts, ½ oz.; ginger, 1 drachm, in a quarter of a pint of water. This will cool the system. Care must be taken to keep the quarters of the sheep perfectly clean. In breeding hereafter, change both the ram and ewe. Your sheep should be given a little salt every day. Give them plenty of green food.

**Chicks and Old Fowls Ill.**

W. G. McO., Michigan:—The chicks are no doubt suffering from lice and food that is not conducive of health. You may not see the lice, but they may be there, nevertheless. Grease their heads from base of neck to base of brain with unsalted lard. The vent of each chick should be greased with unsalted lard, and after half a day's time wash off with a little warm water and soap. Put no lard under their wings, as it will kill them. The bran and middlings in meal is dangerous to fowls, if not perfectly fresh. Nothing of this kind should be given unless well boiled and made crumbly. That is sufficiently dry, so that water will not squeeze out when pressed in the hand. There should be no more made than will be eaten up clean. If any is kept over it is likely to sour and cause sickness. No sloppy food should be given. In feeding soft feed, chip a good-sized onion in every quart; also cut grass into very small pieces and mix it with the soft feed. Cooked turnips or potatoes are good. The chicks should have a little chopped lean beef, cooked, three times a week. A box of ground bone should be placed within easy access. The chicks should have rolled oats before them all the time. For the older birds feed cracked corn one day, wheat the next, and oats the next. Give them piety of grit and grass. Soft feed in the morning is good, but it should not be given in great quantity. The fowls of which you speak, seem to have roup. Syringe the nostrils with sweet oil from a small syringe or sewing machine can. Give each sick fowl a teaspoonful of sweet oil. Wash their heads with tepid water in which a little vinegar has been stirred. Clean up the runs and houses, and sprinkle with lime. There is nothing better for fowls as a relish than cut cabbage.

**Pink-Eye in Horses.**

J. M. S., Tennessee: Pink-eye is an infectious disease, not well defined. Under certain conditions of the atmosphere it frequently leaves complications that destroy the animal's usefulness. There is a period of about five days of incubation before the attack is pronounced. When the animal is attacked put it in a stall, away from draughts of air. Give a little soft feed, oats, sweet hay, carrots, etc. An excellent thing is oats and bran in equal parts, cut up and steamed with boiling water. This should be given:

Carbonate of ammonia, 2 ozs.; gentian, 2 ozs. Mix into eight balls with linseed meal and give one night and morning. If there is cough, take of wood tar 2 ozs, molasses, 2 ozs.; with a paddle put a tablespoonful of this on the back of the tongue twice a day. Care is absolutely necessary. Wrap the legs and put a light blanket on the animal.

**Swelling Back of Ears.**

F. P. H., Nebraska: The swelling back of your mare's ears, on top of the head, is first stage of poll evil. Give the mare a purge of 15 ozs. of raw linseed oil in which 1 oz. of pulverized saltpetre is stirred. After this operates keep the part wet with this: Tincture of arnica, 2 ozs.; vinegar, 1 quart; water, 1 quart. Apply on cloths. If the inflammation is overcome the hardness may be removed with this: Iodine, 1 dr.; lard, 1 oz. Mix for an ointment. If pus forms a cut should be made into the swelling and the wound kept open for about a week. Inject with this: Chloride of zinc, 30 gr.; water, 1 quart. Inject once a day. If fistulas or pipes are formed they must be opened with a knife clear to the bottom.

**Drags Left Hind Foot—Sore On Udder.**

W. L. McC., West Virginia: It may be that your cow has been hurt in her loins by misstep or otherwise. You are advised to examine the foot between the claws. She may have foul foot. In this case, clean between the claws well with warm water and soap, and afterwards apply this: Carbolic acid, ½ oz.; water, 1 pint. A piece of muslin doubled may be dipped in the acid and water and pulled back and forth through the claws. If the affected location is in the loins or back, rub along the small of the back mustard and water of the consistency of thick cream. Give the cow a full pound of Epcom salts, ¼ lb. common salt, and ½ oz. ginger, in 3 pints of warm (not hot) water. After this operates, take of pulverized nux vomica 3 ozs.; bicarbonate of soda, 20 ozs., and make into sixteen powders. The powder may be given in half a pint of water night and morning. Wash the sore on the bag frequently with ½ oz. hyposulphite of soda in a pint of water.

**Horse Lame—Fistula.**

L. B., Iowa: Yes, the plantar cushion is in the locality of the foot you describe. The trouble with your horse's foot seems to have been caused by a bruise at the juncture of the sole and horny frog. The horse should be taken from work and given three weeks rest, if possible. Examine very carefully to detect where the injury exists. If the injury is of recent date, the foot should be placed in a tub of cold water to prevent suppuration. If you find that suppuration has already occurred in the frog or bars or branches of the sole, pare thin; cut away all dead horn along the frog and poultice with linseed meal. If after poulticing well, the pus is discharging from an opening near the base of the whole frog, or one-half of it, will generally be found separated from the plantar cushion, and must be removed with the knife. After a few days' time the gangrenous portion of the cushion will slough off under the stimulating effects of the poultice. Then apply carbolic acid 1 part, water 10 parts. The horse should be kept in a perfectly clean stall. Regarding fistula, the part must be opened and probed to learn if there are pipes. It will be necessary to reach the bottom of these with a strong solution. As good as any is, chloride of zinc, 1 oz.; to a pint of water. Inject this three times during one week, after which inject a weak solution of sulphate of zinc occasionally. Press gently every day from below to cause healing of the different pipes from the bottom.

**Received.**

From experiment station, Manhattan, Kansas: Early Plowing and Moisture Conservation.

From United States Department of Agriculture: Monthy list of publications.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

**Robber Bees.**

Editor Blade Farmstead:—I see by your issue of the 20th inst. that you request some bee-keeper to more fully answer question about "Bees robbing and swarms going back."

First, robbing—Nearly all robbing originates in the carelessness of the bee-keeper, in exposing the bees to temptation, by opening the hives at improper times, leaving honey or other sweets exposed in time of honey dearth, or not keeping them in good hives.

It is more or less at all times in all apiaries of more than one hive, there are a few bees who prefer to increase their accumulations by stealing from their neighbors, rather than by honest endeavor, but there are times when the bee-keeper must use great caution, or reap the result of his imprudence.

Unless he is an expert he should not open the hive after the honey flow has ceased, or leave any honey exposed where the bees are likely to find it, for if they get a taste of the honey they will try to force their way into adjacent hives and if they are weak colonies they will soon be cleaned out, and the robbers realize to pounce on any others that may be near, and thus inaugurate a state of affairs that would be anything but agreeable to the bee-keeper and his surroundings.

But in this case, as all others, "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," but the query is, what shall he do if he is so unfortunate as to get robbing started?

There are various ways, but let me say that he should first confine the bees in the hive being robbed with wire cloth or anything else for three or four days, as the bees will in their efforts to escape, congregate against the wire at the entrance and shut off the ventilation, and the result might be a dead colony and a matted mass of combs and honey.

Perhaps the best way is to close the entrance of the robbed hive so that only one or two bees could pass in or out at the same time, and thus enable them to more successfully defend themselves against attacking force. Another way is to throw a bunch of wet grass over the entrance—not too much—the bees of the hive can go in and out and the robbers will be wary in trying to make the attempt. Still another is to change places with hive of the robbers and those being robbed.

But the best of all is to keep Italians and keep them all strong, for a colony of Italians will have to be very weak if they are not able to successfully resist the efforts of would-be despoilers. See that every place about the hive, other than the entrance, is so that a bee can not possibly force its way into the hive.

But above all, in conclusion, let me urge especially to the novice, to keep from doing anything that will induce robbing, and in emergencies

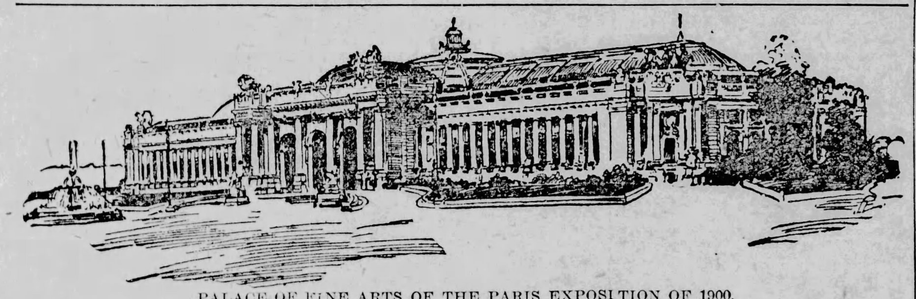
# PLAN OF PARIS EXPOSITION

**NOT TO BE THE BIGGEST EVER HELD, BUT THE BEST.**

**Space for Exposition of 1900 Being Limited—Only Useful or Beautiful Exhibits Will Be Admitted.**

The American people will be saved much disappointment if it be realized now that the principle which will govern the Paris exposition of 1900 is one of selection, says the Paris correspondent of the Chicago Record. The great display on the banks of the Seine will be one of quality rather than of quantity. This is decided, and there is no gainsaying the decision. Very likely the Columbian exhibition was the greatest up to date: the outlook of the Paris exhibition is that it will be the crowning event of the century. The French republic is small compared with the American republic, and Paris, with a much larger population, does not cover anything like as many square miles as Chicago.

The amount of space allotted to the United States amounts to about 218,000 square feet. But what is this among the many states and territories of the union? Comparatively generous though it be, obviously enough it implies a strict application of the principle of selection. It is generally recognized that the United States can beat the world in quantity; she will have an opportunity of showing at the exhibition of 1900 that she can be first in quality. Americans will have to



PALACE OF FINE ARTS OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

compete against nations which are straining every nerve to appear at their best.

Already most extravagant demands for space have been made by prospective exhibitors from the United States. This is because they have not yet grasped the ruling principle. It is hardly necessary to say that the United States could and would fill more space than has been allotted to her. But France herself and the eighteen nations which accepted the invitation to exhibit long before the United States moved in the matter have agreed to act upon the principle of selection. While there is yet time the energies of intending exhibitors should be turned in the direction of, not the biggest, but the best.

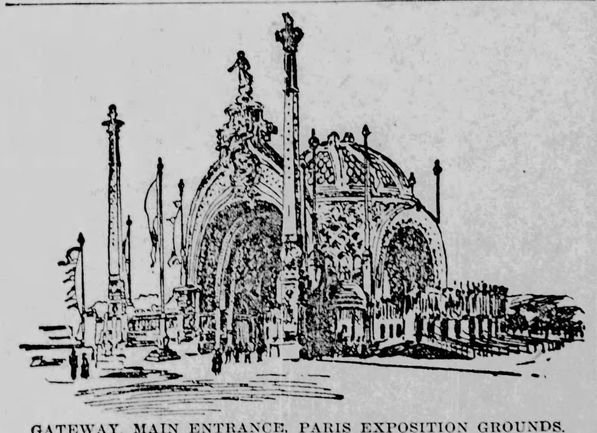
Obviously only such things as are representative and characteristic of the country should be sent in. International exhibits are looked upon as high schools for the advancement of commerce. If the United States wishes to avail herself of this opportunity of extending her commercial relations she will send none but her best products. For instance, the United States has shown a decided wish to establish extensive trade relations with the South American republics. South Americans are fond of buying in Paris, and they will be at the coming exhibition in great numbers. The conclusion is obvious.

It might be a thankless task to go into details as to the products which are most characteristic and representative of the United States. Commercial pursuits after the mechanical arts—in other words, the things highly practical—are much developed in the American republic. While theories may be taught better in other countries, applied mechanics, applied mathematics and the applied sciences generally are brought to a very high degree of perfection in the United States. The following is among the rules laid down for the coming exhibition:

"Machinery of all kinds shall be as much as possible in motion, under the eyes of the public, so as to show the modes of operation and so that visitors may be initiated into the different manufacturing processes."

Here is a rare opportunity for a country famed in the mechanical arts. There are many products which the United States can successfully exhibit in Paris. For instance, she would be quite safe in exhibiting her agricultural machinery, her electrical inventions, her fast and powerful steam engines—in a word, all kinds of labor-saving machinery.

Another and most important department in which the United States can appear to great advantage is that of education. Herein she will have an excellent opportunity, because in the classification of the exhibition education and instruction are put in the first place. Under this head will be grouped the things pertaining to infant, primary and adult education; secondary instruction, superior education, scientific-institutional instruc-



GATEWAY, MAIN ENTRANCE, PARIS EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

tion, special artistic education, special agricultural training and industrial and commercial education. Educators admit that an exhibit of things pertaining to the public school system would reflect credit upon the United States.

The amount of space set apart for the American section will not permit of eccentric displays. Hence all suggestions such as that of a golden statue of the president or of an enormous picture made of corn are impracticable. Such things, moreover, would probably be ruled out. Objects neither useful nor beautiful will find no resting place at the Paris exhibition.

Another erroneous idea which seems to be current in some parts of the United States is that each state can have its separate allotment and its own exhibit. Clearly it is the Chicago exhibition they have before their minds rather than the principle that will rule in Paris. The 218,000 square feet allotted to the whole country will leave little room for a display of state vanity. It is not the products of this or that state which the world will pronounce upon, but the products of the nation.

It is clear that the United States must be generous in her expenditure for the coming exposition. This necessity is all the more obvious in view of the enormous sums which other countries, particularly Germany and England, mean to expend. In 1878 the amount of space granted to the United States was 91,000 square feet and the government appropriation was $190,000. In 1889 the number of square feet reached 113,000, while the government grant was $250,000. These sums were hopelessly inadequate then, and they give no idea of the amount which will be necessary to make the American section successful, occupying as it will 218,000 square feet in an exhibition where the principle of selection will predominate. The honor of the country will be at stake, and a penurious policy might easily blight a national reputation.


## A New York Physician Advises His Patient to Take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 73,936]

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have three children and suffered with falling of the womb and flooding. My physician scraped the womb, still the flooding continued and I was no better. At last he advised me to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Then I thought I would write to Mrs. Pinkham for she could advise me better than any one if I was to take her remedies. I received her reply and followed all her directions and I am very glad to send you this testimonial, for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is just what it is recommended to be. I advise all women who suffer from these complaints to try it."—MARIE LEMP, 108 2D AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

"A year ago I was a great sufferer from painful menstruation. I could not lie down or sit down for the dreadful pain each month. I wrote to you and took twelve bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has helped me so I cannot find words to express my gratitude toward Mrs. Pinkham. I am to-day well and hearty."—MISS JOIE SAUL, DOVER, CLARE CO., MICH.

More than a million women have been helped by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine.


## HOW SHE WAS PRESENTED

**What It Cost One Girl to Meet the English Queen.**

It costs more to make one's debut in England than in America, for over there a girl is not properly introduced until she has been presented at court, and the cost of launching a daughter in society is something to drive impecunious fathers into a lunatic asylum. One girl who came up from her Berkshire home to be presented this spring has given an account of what she endured, and what her father's pocketbook suffered. First, a large, aristocratic and handsomely furnished house, was rented in London for the season—nearly every one rents his town house now—and a big rent charged. Then began the work of laying in a wardrobe.

The girl first paid a visit to a place where corsets are made to order. She had a pretty figure, but madame insisted that she must have an eighteen-inch waist to be beautiful. She was measured and fitted for riding, opera and ordinary corsets, and the bill came to $100. Twenty-five pairs of the smartest boots and slippers added to the bill. A score of pretty hats, to go with the various dresses, made a big hole in $500, and three times the amount went to the dressmaker. A riding habit cost $50, a bicycle suit the same, and several dozen pairs of gloves to match were no small item.

The presentation dress cost $600, though it was plainly made of exquisite white satin broche. For a fee of $15 a lady came and taught the young woman the court bow, the way to courtesy and carry her train. This was hard work for the debutante, and she said she was as tired after an afternoon with her teacher as though she had spent the time on the golf links. And after all the time and trouble, it was but a few brief seconds she spent in the royal presence. But she was properly launched and happy.—Philadelphia Times.

**From Victoria to Napoleon III.**

An autograph letter from Queen Victoria, addressed to the Emperor of the French, dated Osborne, June 29, 1855 (in French), was sold at Sotheby's auction rooms yesterday afternoon. The letter, which deplores the Ministerial crisis at that time existing, and apprehends others to follow, assures the Emperor that no change of government would ever compromise that good understanding existing between the two countries. The price realized was two guineas.—Birmingham Post.

**Illustrated Stories.**

Bob Uricho (the barber)—Men of my profession are very good story tellers.

Customer—Yes, and they usually illustrate their stories with cuts.—Cincinnati Enquirer.


**CASTORIA**

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.


## BAD MAN OF THE WEST.

Dave Rodebaugh was the man who was best entitled to the sobriquet of "Mysterious Dave," which has been wrongly applied to Dave Mathes. Rodebaugh's advent to the circle of famous Western characters was unheralded, but in nowise lacking in brilliancy. It was at Great Bend, Kan., in the early '70s, that Frank Whitfield, who, by reason of his former habitation, was known as Texas Frank, was amusing himself one day by shooting up the town. His crowning feat of deviltry was to cause the bartender of the Rome saloon to kneel with a full glass of beer upon his head and to shatter the glass with a bullet from his revolver, fired from the opposite side of the room. Much amused at the beer-bespattered bartender, Frank proceeded to execute a dance of approval. He was recalled to the bare surroundings by the sharp command:

"Drop it, pardner, and shove up yer hands. I've got ye covered."

Frank turned to look into the muzzle of a six-shooter in the hand of a little red-headed man with a thin, red beard. Frank's hands went up high, and the strange man ordered him to kneel, with his face to the wall, which order was obeyed, and following the red-headed man's directions the barkeeper placed a glass of beer upon his head. The strange man then stepped against the wall opposite, and with a shot from the revolver smashed the glass in the same manner that his victim had done so recently for the barkeeper. After doing this the stranger backed out of the saloon, mounted his pony, which had been left standing in front, and rode leisurely out of the town.

No one could be found who knew him, and he was not seen again for some time. His next appearance was in the thick of a street and saloon fight, in which he con-

## ROYAL LOVE STORY.

**Comte de Jametel's Marriage to a Duchess After Month's Engagement.**

The quiet marriage of M. le Comte de Jametel to the Duchess Marie Mecklenburg Strelitz is one of the most romantic royal unions of the century. Jametel is the handsome and distinguished looking son of an apothecary at Fontainebleau, who made a considerable fortune. Young Jametel went into the army, got in with the smartest French noblesse, became acknowledged as the Duc de Sagan's only serious rival for the position of the best dressed man in Paris, was made a count of the Holy Roman empire by the pope for his religious benefactions, and at the

COUNT JAMETEL.

age of 31 has married a good looking daughter of one of the most exclusive of German princely families, has become hereditary duke and cousin of the kaiser, grand nephew of Queen Victoria, and kinsman of every royal family in Europe. But he has got into serious trouble with his patron, the pope, over the marriage. The duchess is a Protestant, and the pope gave his dispensation on the usual condition that there should be no

DUCHESS MARIE DE MECKLENBURG STRELITZ.

ceremony except that in a Catholic church, but after the Catholic ceremony the bridal party drove to a Protestant church, where the marriage was solemnized according to the Protestant rite, though Jametel protests he thought that nothing more was being done than a recital of a prayer. The marriage took place after a month's engagement, the youn gduchess having fallen violently in love with Jametel last May in Paris.

## THE CLUB WOMAN.

It was at a woman's club, after the meeting, and when a hum and buzz of feminine voices were intermingling with the clatter of spoons and temporarily hushed by the mouthfuls of ice cream, that the following conversation took place between two women, one of whom was an ardent club woman, as could easily be seen by the string of medals and insignia which ornamented the front of her bodice, while the other was just the ordinary everyday woman.

"My dear," said the club woman, grabbing her companion's hand, "I must be going. I am due at a meeting of the daughters of Lafayette Post, and then I must drop in for a moment and see Mrs. Blank about our next meeting and the topic for discussion."

"How do you find time for all these clubs and what does your husband say to all this running about?"

"Ten years ago it was I who sat at home and waited till between five and six for him to come home. 'Mais nous avons change tout cela,' he sits home and waits for me now. I have been out since nine this morning and I am just looking like a tramp now. Well, he does not seem to mind it; he is just as good and dear as he can be. We board, you know, and I never had any children. But good-by, I shall see you again at the 'Justicia,' shall I not?"

Is this the solution of the abnormal growth of woman's clubs. "We board, you know, and I never had any children"? Is the woman any happier in her clubs, or is it the lack of motherhood which has driven her into the clubs?—New York Herald.

**The Thanks Were Premature.**

During the rebellion the Nineteenth Maine acquired a reputation for foraging the country so thoroughly that they were said to have starved the Confederacy out. One day they were sweeping along, dining on the fat of the land as usual. Another troop was ahead, and between them and the Nineteenth rode Gen. Hancock. As the general was passing one plantation the proprietor came out and hailed his party.

"General," said he, "I want some sort of safeguard. The troops that have just gone by stole my pigs, lifted my hen roosts and emptied my cellar."

"I am very sorry," said Hancock.

"Yes," continued the old man, "they stole everything but my hope of immortality. Thank God, none of them can steal that."

"Don't be too sure of that," retorted the general; "the Nineteenth Maine is coming next."—San Francisco Argonaut.


**"He That Any Good Would Win"**

Should be provided with good health, and everyone who would have good health should remember that pure, rich blood is the first requisite. Hood's Sarsaparilla, by giving good blood and good health, has helped many a man to success, besides giving strength and courage to thousands of women who, before taking it, could not even see any good in life to win.

HOOD'S PILLS are gentle, yet effective.


**An Ambiguous Invitation.**

"Briggs and his family are living in a house boat."

"A houseboat?"

"Yes. Briggs rented an old canalboat and had it fitted up. They pole it along the bank when they want to change locations. Briggs wrote me that all they needed to make it seem like real life was a pair of flea-bitten mules."

"What else did he say?"

"He wanted to know if you and I wouldn't come up."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**Its Name Against It.**

"That new ladies' magazine proved a complete failure."

"Did it? What was the cause?"

"Why, it was called The Age of Woman, and of course that's something the women don't want to come out.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

**View of the Kunnel.**

Jargus—After all, Colonel, you will have to admit that the colored troops are better fitted for campaigning in the tropics.

Kunnel Blood—Well, sah, I will admit that it is moah fitten fo' to send a niggah there than a decent white man.—Indianapolis Journal.

**Anti-Kissing Myook of Hmawza.**

Two Burmans, one of them a lad of 17, were sentenced to six months and four months' rigorous imprisonment each by the Myook of Hmawza for attempting to kiss a young Burmese girl.—Amrita Bazar Patrika.

**An Apology Due.**

"Was that your brother I saw you talking to in front of your house last night?"

"Sir! That was my coachman."

"Just apologize for me to the coachman next time you see him, will you, please?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Her His Face
Her face was marred with freckles, his face was sore from shaving. Both were quickly cured with
Heiskell's Ointment
the specific for all skin disorders, slight or severe. 50 cents a box.
Heiskell's Soap
Keeps the skin soft, smooth and healthy. Price 25 cents. Sample free.
Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.


## LEADING A HORSE.

A man on a bicycle leading a horse down State street, Chicago, attracted the attention of the crowd of shoppers recently. Both man and horse looked

ATTRACTS SHOPPERS' ATTENTION.

happy and contented and as they passed along the crowd wondered whether the bicyclist was taking the horse to be sold or whether the horse was on his way home with a new master.

## TO ARREST LINCOLN.

Brig. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, who died here Sunday, was chief of engineers from 1879 to 1884, when he went on the retired list, and enjoyed the unique distinction of having threatened to put Abraham Lincoln under arrest for disobedience of military orders.

Gen. Wright, as an engineer officer, was in command of a section of the entrenchments around Washington. One day President Lincoln visited the fort and evinced extraordinary interest in the situation. The confederates had sharpshooters in the vicinity, who popped away at intervals whenever they saw a head above the parapet. The President's curiosity soon led him to look over the country commanded by the fortifications, and to the horror of the officers in the vicinity his tall form was seen planted firmly on the top of an exposed parapet.

He was warned that he was in a place of imminent peril, but seemed determined to risk the chance of a bullet. President Lincoln, as is well known, was a man of moods, and was subject to strange fits of melancholy. He was entreated to come down from the parapet, but seemed engrossed in thought, and stood there, a splendid mark for a confederate sharpshooter.

Gen. Wright, appreciating the situation, was finally reduced to the necessity of ordering the President of the United States to take to cover. Lincoln still seemed determined to see what a bullet felt like, when the general, with the decision of over twenty years in the regular service, not only ordered the President out of danger, but sharply informed him that in case of further disobedience a file of soldiers would be sent to place him under arrest and remove him by force.

The President smiled at the veteran's rough military treatment, took a last look at the neutral ground, and then slid down out of danger.—Washington telegram to the Chicago Tribune.


# 15,000 Trial Packages FREE!

If any reader, suffering from rheumatism, will write to me, I will send them free of cost a trial package of a safe and simple remedy which cured me and thousands of others, among them cases of over 40 years standing. This is an honest remedy that you can test before you part with your money. Address JOHN A. SMITH, 308 Summerfield Church Building, Milwaukee, Wis.


## The Sunday School.

LESSON 6, AUGUST 6, 1899.
**The New Heart.**
Ezek. 36:25-36.
Read Ezek. 11:14-25 and Jer. 31:31-34.
Memory verses: 25-27.

Golden Text: A new heart also will I give you.—Ezek. 36:26.

25. Then will I sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean: from all your filthiness, and from all your idols, will I cleanse you.

26. A new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you: and I will take away the stony heart out of your flesh, and I will give you a heart of flesh.

27. And I will put my Spirit within you, and cause you to walk in my statutes, and ye shall keep my judgments, and do them.

28. And ye shall dwell in the land that I gave to your fathers; and ye shall be my people, and I will be your God.

29. I will also save you from all your uncleannesses: and I will call for the corn, and will increase it, and lay no famine upon you.

30. And I will multiply the fruit of the tree, and the increase of the field, that ye shall receive no more reproach of famine among the heathen.

31. Then shall ye remember your own evil ways, and your doings that were not good, and shall loathe yourselves in your own sight for your iniquities and for your abominations.

32. Not for your sakes do I this, saith the Lord God, be it known unto you: be ashamed and confounded for your own ways, O house of Israel.

33. Thus saith the Lord God; In the day that I shall have cleansed you from all your iniquities I will also cause you to dwell in the cities, and the wastes shall be builded.

34. And the desolate land shall be tilled, whereas it lay desolate in the sight of all that passed by.

35. And they shall say, This land that was desolate it become like the garden of Eden; and the waste and desolate and ruined cities are become fenced, and are inhabited.

36. Then the heathen that are left round about you shall know that I the Lord build the ruined places, and plant that that was desolate: I the Lord have spoken it, and I will do it.

**Illustrative Applications.**

And I will sprinkle clean water upon you. A new heart also will I give you. And I will put my spirit within you. And ye shall dwell in the land (vs. 25-28). An old lady was dwelling in some hovel in Scotland, miserably poor, clad in rags, hard put to it for the scantiest crusts, cold and sick. Her son had emigrated to Canada. One coming to help her necessity asked if she never heard from her son. "Yes," she said, "he writes me often." "But does he never send you money?" "No, but almost always in his letters he sends me some papers with pretty pictures on them. I put them in my Bible, and keep them there." "Let me see the papers," the visitor requested. The old lady brought her Bible, and the visitor found, sown through the leaves, money drafts to large amounts. At once the visitor, getting the drafts cashed, cushioned the dear soul with plenty and with comfort. The old lady did not know how good, thoughtful, munificent her boy was. So, I think, multitudes go spiritually poor, shivering, sick, because they do not realize how good God is. In these verses is a shining list of some great gifts of God.

Ye shall be clean (v. 25). Ezekiel was a priest as well as prophet, and it was natural his statement of God's forgiveness should take the garb of the ceremonial cleansings of the law (see Numbers 19). Horribly had their idolatries defiled the Hebrews, but God would forgive them, and his forgiveness would cleanse them. Precisely such great gifts has God, through Jesus Christ, for you and me. "But has God forgiven me." I heard a man say who had been telling that he might magnify the grace of God, of the black sins with which he had befouled himself. And the light on his face and the gratitude in his tone betokened the peace of forgiveness in his heart.

A new heart also will I give you, an heart of flesh (v. 26). An instance of this regenerating wonder comes to me. Duty simply, and with the hardest and most imperious meaning, would best tell all her relation to God's service as she had been. She had been religiously brough up, and her conscience was exacting, and she wrought toward God, but slavishly, and with a driven feeling; she did not much want to, but she must, and so stonily she did. But she made complete surrender to Jesus Christ, and at once her joyous love for God's service was as the bird out of winters. Suggest a service to her now, and she would seize it as an utmost boon. Duty had become delight. The stony heart had gone; a new heart, throbbing with a great love, had come; all compulsion as of a stony sternness had departed.

And I will put my spirit within you, and cause you to walk in my statutes (v. 27). In the sweet spring weather I have walked much in the woods and meadows, noticing the bulging buds and searching our the first flowers. God says to buds and flowers, through the spring, "Swell forth to leafage, push up to bloom." But God does not simply command, God also enables. He bathes with the spring sunshine, and in its strength the buds and timid flowers can. So God does not alone command us, he also imparts ability. The Holy Spirit girds weak wills and strengthens staggering feet. Beautiful prayer this: "Da quod jubes" ("Give what thou commandest"). Exactly that God does by the Holy Spirit.

And ye shall dwell in the land, and ye shall be my people, and I will be your God (v. 28. See Romans 5:1-5). Into the gracious and joyous relation of real spiritual sonship with himself God lifts us. From exiles and aliens we are changed to sons, with all the possessions, heirships, privileges, intimacies, of a son. If only we would actually lay hold of and make our own such gifts of God, and not misunderstand them and keep them apart from our sore needs and daily using, as the old Scotch lady did her son's money drafts, how spiritually furnished gald, strong, would our souls be!

And I will multiply the fruit of the tree, etc. (v. 30). A frequent result of the reception of such gifts of God is material prosperity. When one gets right with God other things get right.

Then shall ye remember your evil ways, ye shall loathe yourselves, etc. (v. 31). Another result of such right relation with God is abherrence of the old life, which was out of right relation with him.

Then the nations round about you shall know (v. 36). God is glorified by our reception of his gracious gifts and our entering into right relation with him. A saved man ought to be a shining advertisement of the loving grace of God.—Wyland Hoyt, D. D., in Sunday School Times.

**Why He Was Like the Prince.**

"Now," said the schoolmaster, as he displayed a bright 5-shilling piece between the tips of his finger and thumb, according to the London Tid-Bits, "the first boy or girl who puts a riddle to me that I can not answer will receive a gift."

"Any more?" he asked, as soon as silence was restored and no one claimed the coin.

"Yes, sir," sang out a little fellow from the farther end of the room, "why am I like the Prince of Wales?"

"The Prince of Wales," said the master, thoughtfully, "the Prince of Wales?" he repeated to himself. "Really, Johnny, I see no resemblence in you; I'll give it up."

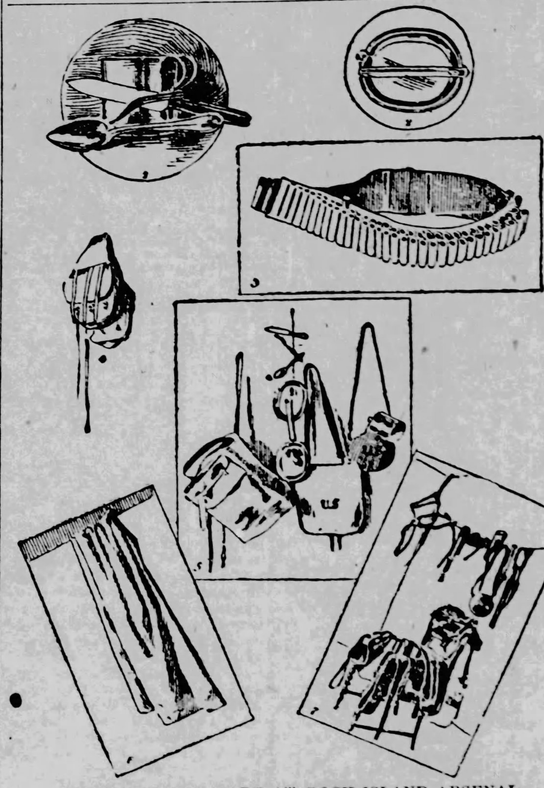
"Because," cried the lad joyfully, "I'm waiting for the crown."

# ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

**NATIONAL PLANT WHERE NEEDS OF SOLDIERS ARE FILLED.**

**Amid Beautiful Natural Surroundings Guns and Canteens Are Made—History of the Spot.**

Rock Island, Ill., is the seat of the greatest arsenal owned by the United States government. This magnificent plant is on Rock island, in the Mississippi river. Viewing the scenic beauties of the spot, the visitor is tempted to declare that neither Chicago nor New York has a park to be compared in its natural charms with this island, which was the loved retreat of the fierce Black Hawk, and of which he declared: "This was the best island on the Mississippi, and had long been the resort of our young people during the summer. It was our garden (like the white people have near their big villages), which supplied us with straw-



SOME ARTICLES MADE AT ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.
[1. For Peace or War. 2. Frying Pan. 3. Double-Web Belt. 4. Saddlebags. 5. Infantryman's Equipment. 6. A Blanket. 7. Cavalryman's Equipments.]

berries, blackberries, plums, apricots and nuts of various kinds; and its waters supplied us with pure fish, being situated in the rapids of the river. In my early life I spent many happy days on this island."

On the adjacent shores of the river and linked with the island by a splendid system of bridges, are the bustling and prosperous cities of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline. To all practical purposes, these are as much one city as the North, West and South divisions of Chicago, and the superb island park is the common center where the populations of all three cities commingle for pleasure and recreation. Magnificently shaded drives wind about the island, which is rich in Indian and pioneer traditions, and lead to spots of historic interest.

While the citizens of Moline, Rock Island and Davenport are proud of the pre-eminence of the arsenal, and take delight in informing the visitor that its shops, water power and bridges represent a government investment of little less than $9,0000,000, they have come to

HEADQUARTERS BUILDING.

look upon it as a great pleasure ground rather than a federal plant for the manufacture of guns and munitions of war. It is in the latter, however, that the stranger takes a keen and patriotic interest, which is sharpened when it is learned that from June 1, 1898, to the 15th day of the following August $2,600,000 was expended in turning out guns and equipment for the war against Spain. When the demands upon the arsenal were greatest, nearly 3,000 hands were employed, and the work of making arms for the waiting soldiers did not cease night or day.

A glance at the history of this island, which contributed in so great a degree to th speedy equipment of the American forces, is pleasant and interesting. It was discovered by Marquette and Joliet in 1673, according to the Parkman. Not until 1804 did its uncontested title pass into the hands of the United States. This was through Gen. Harrison's treaty with the Sacs and Foxes. In the war of 1812 it was visited by Governor Clark's expedition, and was the scene of a spirited conflict with the Indians.

The line of events which ultimately led to the building of the arsenal began with the order of the war department in 1816 directing Col. R. C. Nichols to proceed from St. Louis to Rock Island with a view to the establishment of a fort at the latter place. Owing to the severity of the winter, the expedition was not able to reach the island until the next spring, when Gen. Thomas A. Smith arrived and decided upon the construction of Fort Armstrong at the west end of the island. Col. Lawrence was left with the Eighth infantry to build the fortress, which was completed in 1817.

With excellent reason the soldiers were afraid that the construction of this fort on the favorite retreat of Black Hawk would incite the chief to an attack, but he only gave verbal expression to his sorrow over this armed invasion of his happy island. The pressure on the Indians to move westward aroused this brilliant chief in 1831, however, and his campaigns made the island a point of interest. After his capture he was brought here and later taken on his celebrated visit to Washington. When he returned he met his influential men on the island and held a sorrowful council which resulted in their migration to the Des Moines River. General Winfield Scott was stationed on Rock Island in 1832 and there passed through a terrible scourge of cholera. A view of the quaint old house in which he had his headquarters is published in the elaborately illustrated historical and descriptive account of the island written by B. F. Tillinghast.

Fort Armstrong was evacuated in 1836 and affairs on the island were quiet until 1845, when Colonel George Davenport, who had settled there in 1816, was murdered by a band of ruffians. As Colonel Davenport was one of the wealthiest men of that region, this tragedy caused intense interest throughout the West, which was then infested by organized gangs of "blacklegs." The City of Davenport was named in honor of this pioneer trader and contractor. In 1862 Congress passed the act establishing the Rock Island arsenal, but as early as 1825 the War department had recognized the military importance of the island and had ordered that it should not be sold. Jefferson Davis was one of the first to see the availability of this site for the purposes to which it has been put. From November, 1862, to July, 1865, 12,286 Confederate prisoners were quartered on the island.

Almost everything used by the infantry or cavalry of the United States army is made in this place.

The stone buildings are of imposing appreance owing to their substantial character, severe style of architecture and impressive dimensions. Everywhere the most scrupulous cleanliness is observed and no litter is to be seen inside or outside the shops or foundries. A new broom seems just to have preceded the visitor wherever he turns.

Some idea of the variety of things shipped from these busy shops may be gained from a partial list which includes breech-loading, field and siege guns, carriages for 7-inch howitzers, artillery harness, Springfield carbines and rifles, revolvers, sabers and swords, cartridge belts and boxes, pistol holsters, knapsacks, saber knots and attachments, spurs, bayonet scabbards, blanket bags, canteens, gun slings, haversacks, meat cans, tin cups, knives, forks, spoons, bridles, bits, carbine boots, lariats, picket pins, nose bags, saddles and saddle-bags. This list might be greatly extended and still leave scores of articles unmentioned. In four months 13,801 saddles were made from the raw material and shipped for use in the field; 41,800 Springfield rifles and carbines were sent on their way to the troops in that period, and 279,505 canteens left the rooms where 440 men and boys deftly covered them with felt and duck. The canteen-room, working at its full capacity, turned out 8,000 canteens a day. The atmosphere of the place is clearly different from that of a private factory, and its federal ownership and military control are apparent. To pass from shop to shop and inspect the bewildering processes or manufacture which greet the eye at every turn is a rare privilege and well worth a journey to enjoy. When free from the confusing and almost terrifying sights and sounds of the shops the beautiful green spaces, the shaded drives, the golf links and the other charms of the island are doubly restful and inviting.

## A CLEAR RIGHT OF WAY.

**There Was Nothing to Interfere If He Chose.**

When I first came into the mountains of West Virginia to look after the coal interests of an eastern company I boarded at a little tavern in the country town presided over by a good-looking woman of forty, who, as I had understood, was a widow. She was keener-witted and more entertaining than the average mountain woman, and I rather enjoyed talking to her. One evening, after I had been her guest about three weeks, I found myself alone with her on the porch of the house, and we chatted along very pleasantly about men and women and life generally.

"Ain't you married?" she asked, in response to something I had said leading up to such a question.

"Oh, no," I laughed; "I'm an unhappy old bachelor."

"Well, you oughter e ashamed uv yerself," she said, with spirit.

"I am," I assented. "But how is a man to be otherwise when the women won't do their share?"

"But they will, of they ever git the chance," she contended.

"It's easy enough for you to say that," I said, "because you felt that way toward your husband when he asked you."

"My husband?" she almost shouted. "I hain't got no husband, nor never did have."

"Why—why," I stammered, "I understood you were a widow."

"Well, I ain't."

"Do you mean to tell me that as good-looking a woman as you are is an old maid yet?"

She hesitated a moment before answering.

"In course I am," she said, and her voice softened, "but I hain't no objections to bein' a married woman."

Goodness knows how I got out of it and still remained a "star boarder," but I did, and I didn't sit out on that porch in the evening any more, either.

**Who Makes the Most.**

"Which of the United States officials makes the most money, mamma?" asked Johnny Cumso.

"The President, I suppose, Johnny."

"Nope."

"Which is it, then?"

"The director of the mint."—Life.

**A Bad Place for Actors.**

First Tragedian—Just listen to this: "In California there are ostriches' eggs weighing three pounds."

Second Tragedian—Great Scott! Isn't it lucky our troupe didn't get a chance to play in California last year.—Chicago Record.


PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

MEN CURED FREE.

A great successful remedy has been found for sexual weakness, such as impotency, varicocele, shrunken organs, nervous debility, lost manhood, night emissions, premature discharge and all other results of self-abuse or excesses. It cures any case of the difficulty, never fails to restore the organs to full natural strength and vigor. The Doctor who made this wonderful discovery wants to let every man know about it. He will therefore send the receipt giving the various ingredients to be used so that all men at a trifling expense can cure themselves. He sends the receipt free, and all the reader need do is to send his name and address to L. W. Knapp, M. D., 514 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., requesting the free receipt as reported in this paper. It is a generous offer, and all men ought to be glad to have such an opportunity.

PATENTS.

Patents A. S. Pattison, 620 F St. Wash., D.C. Advice as to patent ability and inventors' Guide free. Mention BLADE.

AGENTS WANTED.

$75 Month and expenses; no experience needed; position permanent; self-seller. Pease Mfg. Co., Station 27, Cincinnati, O.

8000 BICYCLES Overstock. Must be Closed Out. $15 Swifts, $8. Standards, guaranteed, $9.75 to $16. Shopworn & second hand wheels, good as new, $3 to $10. Great factory clearing sale. We ship to anyone on approval without a cent in advance. EARN a BICYCLE by taking orders for sundries. FREE USE of sample wheel. Write at once for our Special Offer. Mention this paper.
B. H. MEAD & PRENTISS, Chicago, Ill.

MEDICAL.

Ladies My Monthly Regulator never fails. BOX FREE. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

PILES ELECTROBOLE gives instant relief. Final cure in a few days, never returns; no pain, no salve, no knife. Remedy mailed Free. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 66, New York, N. Y.

"NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL." TARRANT'S Extract of Cubebs and Copaiba, the TASTELESS, CERTAIN and SAFE cure for unnatural or infectious discharges from urinary organs, cures quicker than any other remedy. Causes no stricture. At druggists $1, or by mail in sealed packages $1.25, from TARRANT & Co., 278 Greenwich st., N. Y.

BLOOD POISON
HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REMEDY CO., 1187 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital, $500,000. Worst cases cured in 12 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name this paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

Stricture TREATED without pain. Cured permanently. Dr. Carver's GRAN-SOLVENT Bougies will dissolve, shrink and forever remove Urethral STRICTURE in 15 days. Bougies dissolve in three hours, curing while you sleep. Cures Gleet and Enlarged Prostate. Valuable treatise free.
ST. JAMES ASS'N, Dept. 23, BOND HILL, O.


## DIED A HERO'S DEATH.

**Surgeon Who Fell a Victim to Yellow Fever at Santiago.**

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frederick W. Fabricius, of the United States army, formerly a practicing physician in New York city, 26 years old, died the death of a hero at Santiago de Cuba on Sunday, June 25, 1899.

When yellow fever first made its appearance among the American troops, Dr. Fabricius, although not an immune, plunged into the work of life saving with

DR. FABRICIUS.

such energy that he soon exhausted his physical powers and within a week fell a victim to the dreaded disease. He died five days after he had been attacked by the fever.

When war began between the United States and Spain the young physician offered his services to the government, and was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the army. He was first stationed at Fortress Monroe, Va., and last December was transferred to Santiago de Cuba, where he held the position of pathologist and bacteriologist at the United States General Hospital up to the time of his illness.


**A CHILD ENJOYS**

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known, and every family should have a bottle. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.


## BILL'S DENOMINATION.

During the first years of his career as an actor, Will had in one of his theatrical companies a Westerner named Broncho Bill, says Helen Cody Wetmore. There were Indians in the troupe, and a certain missionary had joined the aggregation to look after the morals of the Indians. Thinking that Broncho Bill would bear a little looking after, also, the good man secured a seat by his side at the dinner table and remarked, pleasantly:

"This is Mr. Broncho Bill, is it not?"

"Yaas."

"Where were you born?"

"Near Kit Bullard's mill, on Big Pigeon."

"Religious parents, I suppose?"

"Yaas."

"What is your denomination?"

"My what?"

"Your denomination."

"O—ah—yaas. Smith and Wesson."

**Brave Man.**

"Did you say your friend had risked his life for his country?" asked the young woman.

"Yes," answered Col. Stillwell.

"But you don't address him by any military title."

"Well, he never was in a regular war. But he has run for office in Kentucky."—Washington Star.

# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1899.

Largest and Best Weekly Published, and Largest Circulation!

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

Terms—Postage Paid:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 159,000


## NEW STORY COMING.

We have had several requests during the summer for a distinctively American story—one that deals with the daily life of the American people. We have arranged to supply these requests. A story is now being written, expressly for The Blade, which will not appear in any other paper, nor be printed in book form. Those who desire to read a first-class story will do well to subscribe for The Blade. We do not say it will be the long-looked for "American novel," but it will be one of the very best stories of the year, and as attractive as any published during the past twelvemonth. We can not as yet announce when it will begin, as we do not care to commence publication until the entire manscript is in our hands. Further announcement will be made later.

### SIR WILFRID'S BLUFF.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, in a speech on Saturday in parliament at Ottawa, declared there are but two ways of settling the Alaska boundary question—"by arbitration or by war." Sir Charles Tupper, the leader of the opposition, followed in a significant speech in which he cordially indorsed the premier's utterances. It is clear that the leaders of the two political parties in Canada are in accord, and that the Canadian position is "arbitrate or fight."

Sir Wilfrid's statement is untrue, because he omitted the third course, and the most important of all: The boundary question can be settled by mutual agreement. In that way most international questions are closed. It is only when an agreement is impossible that the alternative becomes arbitration or war.

Premier Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper know this perfectly well. The speech of the former, and its endorsement by the latter, are intended to convey the impression that mutual agreement is impossible; that Canada can not and will not recede in the slightest from the position she has taken, and that the United States must either agree to arbitration or be prepared to go to war.

All this is pure political bluff, intended to influence Canadian politics. Canada is not an independent nation. Sovereignty belongs to Great Britain, and the British government will have the final word as to what Canada may do or shall do. Were Canada independent, Laurier would not make such an incendiary utterance. Canada is the little boy who makes mouths at his antagonist for a safe refuge behind his father's chair.

The British cabinet has evinced a sincere desire to settle the matter amicably. It would have been closed up long ago had it not been for the obstreperous attitude of Canada. If the negotiations are broken off entirely, we fail to see how the latter will benefit. The disputed area is in our hands, and will continue there. Canada can not dispute our retention by force of arms without the consent of Great Britain. This we may be sure she will not have, under present conditions. The situation is a grave one, but not beyond the reach of diplomacy; and we imagine a hint from London will cause the belligerent Canadian premier to moderate his tone materially.

### FILIPINO FALSEHOODS.

The correspondent of the Minneapolis Times sends a letter from Manila, detailing a conversation he had with a Filipino officer who was one of the commissioners who came to Gen. Otis on May 18 with a proposition for an armistice. The Filipino statements embrace these three points:

That the Filipinos did not order the burning of Manila and the wholesale murder of Americans;

That Mr. Wildman, our consul at Hong Kong, prior to the fall of Manila, promised the Filipinos their independence;

That General Anderson, at Cavite, made the same statement to Filipino officers prior to the fall of Manila.

As to the first, the written order for slaughter and destruction was captured by General Otis. It is quite understandable that the Filipinos should deny this atrocity, but that denial can not be accepted.

As to the latter two statements, while their truth is a matter of grave doubt, it ought to have been clear to Aguinaldo that neither the consul at Hong Kong, nor even a brigadier general, had any authority to promise anything. These gentlemen could express their personal views, but they had no authority whatever to speak for the government nor the people of the United States.

Note the fact also, that these alleged statements were made while the islands, with the exception of Manila bay and a small area at Cavite, were under the Spanish flag. The treaty of Paris had not been made. Its terms were unknown at that time. It is hardly probable that any United States official should make positive statements concerning a subject on which he knew nothing, and upon which he had no authority to bind the United States.

The trickiness of the Filipino character is well known. They are not people of strict adhesion to truth. In point of fact, the rule appears to be that they prefer falsehood to fact, as a general rule. The Filipino commissioner was indulging in a racial characteristic in his talk with the correspondent.

### ALGER'S RESIGNATION.

Secretary Alger has handed his resignation to the President and will retire from the cabinet in the very near future. The immediate reason is, of course, his alliance with the blatant Pingree, who claims to be a Republican, but who antagonizes some, at least, of the doctrines of the Republican party and opposes the policies of a Republican administration. Such an alliance, for the avowed purpose of promoting Mr. Alger's aspirations to a senatorial seat, placed him in a position which certainly rendered his retention of a cabinet position untenable. It was at once surmised that whatever influence could be exerted by the war department would be brought to bear to help Pingree and against Senator McMillan, against whose Republicanism no one can bring any objection. The President and his administration were thus placed in the false position of taking part in the politics of the state of Michigan. Such a situation could not be endured, and Mr. Alger has done wisely in ending it by resignation.

Farther back are other reasons why he should retire from the war department. There has been much savage criticism of the secretary since the Spanish war began. A vast deal of it was baseless; but behind it all was the belief that he is not an executive officer of the first class. In time of peace, his administration of the war department was good; but when confronted by the herculean task of raising, equipping and handling an army of a quarter of a million men, as was the case in the spring of 1898, he did not display the magnificent grasp of the situation, the power of instant and unerring decision, the capacity for enormous work, which the time and the country demanded. True, there are few Stantons or Roosevelts; but the country is intolerant of him who falls below the demands of a great occasion, whether he be a secretary of war or a general in the field.

Every intelligent American realizes that there was much in the yellow-journal outcry against Alger last summer which was atrociously false and utterly misleading. Trumpeted abroad by partisan papers and political hucksters opposed to the Republican party and the administration, these stories have had more weight abroad that at home. The London Times' editorial comment on the "round-robin" of the Manila correspondents, laid the blame upon Secretary Alger, as head of the war department. Note the following extract:

> Military posts have been bestowed upon political friends without regard for fitness or the interests of the country. Dishonesty and corruption have been rampant wherever there was public money to be handled. American soldiers were killed by thousands on American soil by such agencies as embalmed beef and scandalous neglect of elementary sanitation.

Not one word of this is justified by the facts in the case. Not one charge is true. Neither Secretary Alger nor any one else connected with the government acted the brutal speculator in the necessities and lives of the men who offered their blood for the honor of the flag. Mistakes were made, but they are inseparable from such a situation as that presented in the creation and mobilization of a great army. Some men in official and military positions were not capable of fulfilling the duties rushed upon them. It would have been a miracle if every man had been found fully competent. Especially atrocious is the last charge in the above quotation from the Times. The death-rate in our entire army, from the date of the declaration of war to the present time, has been only 2 per cent. Fevers and other diseases are the sure accompaniments of camp life in any army. To blame the war secretary, or any other official, for them, is not only absurd, but unjust.

Mr. Alger has been made the target of unlimited falsification and abuse, for things which were not his fault, and which were impossible of amendment. In all this, the President stood loyally by him. Steadfastness in his friendship is a notable characteristic of William McKinley. The direct causes of his resignation are recent, as stated above. The President now has the opportunity of placing in this most important position a man, if he can be found, who possesses the rare combination of the highest executive talent, the capacity for unlimited work, and the unerring instinct of knowing the right thing to do in an exigency, which so few possess, but which the nation demands at this juncture in the war department.

### SECRETARY ROOT.

The War portfolio will go to New York, and Hon. Elihu Root is the appointee. Mr. Root is one of the foremost lawyers of the metropolis. The President desires a sound legal adviser in that department, because of the multiplicity of details, involving legal and constitutional points, which are constantly arising through the military occupancy of Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines.

Mr. Root is a wealthy man, and able to make the financial sacrifice which the acceptance of the position involves. His wealth was not inherited, but the result of his own energy and labor. He was born in poverty, but he made successful headway against that handicap by his great abilities and natural force of character, and he is now at the top of the ladder in his profession. He is a man of splendid executive talents, and an unlimited capacity of hard work. It will be remembered that Stanton, Lincoln's great war secretary, was a lawyer of Steubenville, Ohio, as unknown to the country then as is Mr. Root now, and with no military experience. Yet his energy and talents made him the ideal man for the position during those years of storm and stress. His friends predict similar success for Mr. Root, and the country sincerely hopes their prediction may be verified.

### INDIA'S GOLD STANDARD.

The parliamentary committee on Indian currency has issued its report, affirming the decision of the government not to revert to the silver standard. Furthermore, the committee recommends the introduction of the gold standard with the British sovereign as legal tender, and advises that the Indian mints be opened to gold on the same terms as the Austrian mints. The rupee exchange rate, it is urged, should be fixed at sixteen pence. The committee declares that the establishment of the gold standard is of paramount importance to India. These statements do not agree with the silvery sheen of the statements made by Bryanites that the British government would be compelled to reopen the Indian mints to free coinage of rupees, but they are infinitely more trustworthy.

Mr. Alger will now ask Michigan for vindication, and he will probably not get it.

### OUR TRADE WITH THE FAR EAST.

President Hill, of the Great Northern railway, which runs from Minneapolis and St. Paul to the Pacific, is a long-headed man, who understands that the prosperity of his great railway depends upon the prosperity of the farmers and merchants in the country through which it runs. Years ago he was so impressed with the improvidence of the farmers of that section in raising nothing but wheat that by way of inducing them to diversify their industry he distributed a lot of hogs and cattle among them. In a recent address before the Chautauqua assembly at Devil's Lake, Minnesota, after referring to this fact, he made this interesting statement, illustrative of the results of this wise liberality on his part:

> This year we will carry over 40,000 head of cattle from east of Minot to the Pacific ocean. Now that was a surprise to me and a very great gratification. We will carry more hogs over the Great Northern roads to the markets in St. Paul and Minneapolis than any other road running in there, nearly as much as any two.

Of course this is at variance with the ignorant gabble of the Populists in the west, who foolishly consider the railroads their foes; but President Hill has done more to benefit the great northwest than all the Populists put together, with William Jennings Bryan thrown in for good measure.

The address referred to was concerning our increasing trade with Eastern Asia across the Pacific. His remarks on this were most interesting. Here is an array of facts not well known to the people at large:

> Two years ago we started a few bales of cotton—and now past your very doors every day almost every train for the last six or eight months has carried carload after carload of cotton. At the same time while we have carried probably 150,000 bales to the Pacific coast, 500,000 or 800,000 bales would have gone if it could have been carried by us from the Pacific coast of this country to Asia, and so with the grain.
>
> It was only three years ago that the low rate of transportation induced a considerable movement of Pacific coast flour to the Orient. The rate was $2.50 a ton. The business grew so fast that the ships could not carry it, and the ships to-day demand $5 and $6 a ton. Now there are not ships enough leaving the Pacific coast to carry one bag of flour where ten offer. The flour to-day that goes to the Orient is not used for bread—it is used for a few little fancy cakes, comparatively no more than sugar is used here to make candy.
>
> The market there is without limit because of the number of mouths to feed. One-half of the population of the globe lies between Balvadosa and the Straits Settlements. In China and Japan lie one-third of the population of the world. We can supply the portion of China nearest the ocean for one or two hundred miles cheaper than they could bring it from the interior of their own country and feed their own people on the coast.

The retention of the Philippines will cause this trade to grow year by year. It will open the greatest market in the world to the cotton of our southern planters and the grain of the west and the northwest. Manila will be our distributing point, under our own flag and under our laws. Our trade will not be at the mercy of our foreign commercial rivals. If for no other reason than that it will give us a market for our most abundant agricultural products, we should retain the Philippines.

### THE REAL SITUATION.

One of the most timely contributions to the Philippine discussion is a letter written by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, formerly president of Iowa University, to the Christian Advocate. The Doctor writes from a personal knowledge of the matter, and his letter is written to fulfill what he regards as his duty—to reply to the gross misrepresentations of Atkinson, Hoar, and the little band of rabid anti-expansionists.

The favorite argument of these unpatriotic individuals is that the United States is endeavoring to impose a government on the Filipinos without their consent. To this Dr. Knapp answers that the contention can not be maintained in the light of the following facts, which he declares to be authentic and easily proved:

> First—Aguinaldo and his voluntary following represented at the commencement of the hostilities less than one-tenth of the territory of the Philippine islands, and never had even nominal control over more than two-sevenths. The people of the other nine-tenths of the territory were opposed to him and his ambitious schemes.
>
> Second—Over 90 per cent of the property interests in the one-tenth of territory within the provinces of Tagalog supporters were opposed to him and his plan of government. They had no faith in his sincerity.

Every one knows that Aguinaldo was bought off in 1897 by the Spaniards, and retired to Hong Kong with the bribe-money. It was not until after Dewey destroyed Montojo's fleet that he went back to Luzon. Dr. Knapp says that before he was allowed to return, and organize a following among the Tagals, he signed written agreement with the United States authorities, consisting of four articles, two of which were as follows:

> First—That he would, in all material respects, be obedient to the authorities of the United States in the Philippines.
>
> Second—In case the United States elected to hold the Philippines, that he would do all in his power to bring the natives into harmony with this plan.

The authority for this statement, Dr. Knapp says, is "a responsible officer who was present when this agreement was signed." Under that agreement, the treacherous little Tagal was provided with arms and ammunition, which he used to equip his followers, and then turned against the United States. He overawed the people who had no means of defending themselves, and confiscated, near Manila alone, 130,000 acres of improved property. He never made any effort to keep the agreement he had signed, and probably never intended to do so.

As to the theory that Dewey's fleet should have been withdrawn after the battle of Manila bay, Dr. Knapp declares that "it would have been an act of cowardice and inhumanity too infamous to be considered." He adds that there has been no time since the fall of Manila that the American troops could withdraw from the Philippines without openly or covertly retreating before an insolent and aggressive foe; that if the insurgents had sought a peaceful solution the United States could not have turned the control of the islands over to them without incurring heavy claims for damages from foreign countries, and that now, while the American people are asked to read what the founders of this country said about liberty, they should also read what our foremost statesmen have said about giving aid and comfort to the enemies of our country when we are engaged in war.

The rains in Luzon are far heavier this year than the average. The July rainfall at Manila for a number of years past has averaged 14½ inches, while for the twenty days of the present month just ended it has been 41 inches. The consequent flooding of the entire country prevents and military operations, of course.

So far as Mr. Alger is concerned it is now up to the people of Michigan.

### ROBERT GREEN INGERSOLL.

Col. Ingersoll was an unique individuality among the notable characters of the time. He achieved fame by his brilliant oratory, no less than by his antagonism to what he deemed superstition. He was a master both of pathos and invective, a word-painter of wonderful powers, and as witty as he was learned. Whether in court arguing a case, on the stump making a political speech, or on the lecture platform, he was among the greatest, if not the greatest orator of his time.

Personally, he was a man of the kindest heart, full of good will and charity for all men. His character was above reproach, and his home life was ideal. Socially, he was one of the most charming of men, full of the joy of life. He was a living proof of his doctrine that morality and purity of life, with abounding charity for one's fellow-men, are not necessarily dependent upon belief in revelation. As to religious belief, he had none whatever, but his life was in accord with that lofty code of ethics which we call Christian, though he denied Christianity and believed nothing not demonstrable by scientific proof.

Probably he will be longest remembered because of his aggressive antagonism to all that comes under the title of revealed religion. He spurned creed and dogma, and was a bitter opponent of what he thought superstition. He argued against fear of the unknown future, and taught the doctrine of the Golden Rule. He was not an infidel, in the strict definition of the word, but an agnostic. Professor Huxley invented the term, which is of Greek derivation, and means "one who does not know." Agnosticism does not deny that God may exist, but does declare that He is unknowable to us, that His existence can not be proved, and that no direct revelation from him has ever been received by man. This was exactly Ingersoll's attitude.

Ingersoll believed in absolute liberty of conscience. The liberty he demanded as his own right, he conceded fully to all other men. He antagonized revealed religion, not the individual who believed in it. However much one may oppose his agnostic views, it must be admitted that he was right in this. We may lament a man's irreligion, but we can not consistenly claim full freedom for the exercise of our own belief without conceding to him the same privilege. The fact that Ingersoll's political career was cut short by the antagonism his agnostic views excited, doubtless added a sharper note to his fierce philippics against revelation. He died as he had lived, without any change in his opinion.

From a touching little poem, written only two weeks ago, it may be inferred that Col. Ingersoll fully realized that the heart pains he suffered presaged quick death. The lines were written on the border of a crayon portrait of himself, which he presented to his daughter, and which hangs in the billiard room of his home at Dobbs Ferry. These are the lines, probably the last penned by the great agnostic:

> Immortality,
> With its countless hopes and fears beating against the shores of time and faith,
> Was not born of any book, nor of any creed, nor of any religion.
> It was born of human affection, and it will continue to ebb and flow
> Beneath the mists and clouds of doubt and darkness as long as love kisses the lips of death.
> It is the rainbow hope, shining on the tears of grief.

### THE MANILA "ROUND ROBIN."

The "round robin" of eleven newspaper correspondents at Manila is creating a mild sensation. It was sent to Hong Kong to be cabled, in order to evade the censorship at Manila, apparently. Its effect will be to prompt an inquiry by the government as to whether General Otis has been led, by his optimistic temperament, into misleading the War department as to the actual situation.

The officials declare that there has been no suppression of Otis' dispatches to the government; that the people know all that the department knows. In point of fact, the Washington authorities have taken a less hopeful view of the situation than does General Otis, for the ten regiments of volunteers now organizing were never asked for by him, the government determining to reinforce him to that extent beyond what he deemed necessary.

No one can object to a proper censorship of the news sent from Manila. It is one of the necessities of a state of war. But the complaint of these correspondents is that the censorship has gone beyond justifiable limits and has suppressed news to which the people of the United States are entitled, and whose publication could not aid the insurgent cause. General Otis himself seems to have yielded in part to their representations and promised greater liberality in passing news dispatches.

The gist of the matter is that, had the censorship been less rigid, the government and the people of the United States would have realized before this the need of a larger force in the Philippines. The Blade has been of the opinion for some time that Otis' force was inadequate for such a campaign as the situation in Luzon demands. We are fighting a semi-civilized foe. A victory has no moral effect upon the Filipinos unless permanent occupation follows. We may defeat and drive the enemy from a village, with great loss to himself. That point may not be of the slightest value strategically, but if we abandon it the Filipino mind accepts the abandonment as a retreat, and he considers that he has won a great victory.

Bearing this in mind, it is clear that we must have a force large enough to hold every point. This will require more men than Otis has. He evidently considers only the number of men required for active offensive operations, and loses sight of the equal need of an army of occupation, to hold all that we capture. The effect of the "round robin" will be to hurry more troops to Manila, so that by the time the summer rains are over a swift, decisive campaign shall end the insurrection.

### SUICIDE FROM IGNORANCE.

The Pittsburg papers tell of the suicide of a man at Bower Hill, on the Panhandle railroad, not far from that city. For eighteen years he had toiled on the problem of perpetual motion, working as a blacksmith and carpenter by day, and devoting all his spare time to the effort to construct a machine that would run itself. Baffled, he hanged himself.

This unfortunate man was the victim of his own ignorance. He is but one out of hundreds of men who are to-day pursuing an impossible quest. It is amazing that men will not devote time to the study of the elements of mechanics, and the latest additions to our knowledge of force and motion. They would thus find that the so-called "perpetual motion" is in contravention of the laws of the universe and hence impossible.

This poor enthusiast, like hundreds of others, was experimenting upon a machine which should run itself and have surplus power wherewith to propel machinery. Had he studied science for six months of the eighteen years he wasted he would have learned that no machine can possibly create force; that all it can do is to change the direction of force, or force into motion, or vice versa. And he would have been saved from a disappointment so bitter as to unhinge his mind and drive him to suicide.

A Missouri Democrat makes the startling announcement that "Democrats have the right to think." This may be true in Missouri, but in Ohio Boss McLean does the thinking for the party.

## COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

**That Chicago Meeting.**

The Democratic national committee seems to have done little more at the Chicago meeting than rebuke a superserviceable press agent. There was no split, no attack on the two-thirds rule, no warning issued to gold Democrats not to present themselves at the next national convention. Upon the face of things, the meeting hardly justified the call. Why committeemen should have been summoned from a distance in midsummer to put a quietus on an understrapper, whose hide could have been taken and hung on the fence by mail, needs explanation. But under the surface there may have been more important results. At any rate there was a conference, and the two factions, the Bryanites and the anti-Bryanites, had opportunity to sound each other cautiously on lines of general policy.

Mr. Bryan, as usual, occupied the center of the stage. With two proxies in his inside pocket, giving him a double right to be present, and making him, as it were, a representative of both factions, he sat with the committee and heard all that passed. His reception was hearty, although he probably had no difficulty in detecting with his experienced eye those who would gladly improve an occasion to lay him on the shelf. It is not every one who shouts "Bryan!" "Bryan!" that is assured of remembrance next year, but only the man who presents himself then as a Bryan worker. Shouters are cheap. Only laborers are worthy of, and will receive, a reward.

Mr. Bryan took the Altgeld side of the local row. Altgeld is an extremist and a dangerous man in our affairs, but no man more truly or fully represents the Chicago platform. Moreover, he was one of the "discoverers" of Mr. Bryan, and labored to lift him into party leadership. Mr. Bryan could not very well go back on him without exhibiting ingratitude. If Mr. Bryan ever reaches the White oHuse, men of the Altgeld stripe rather than of the Harrison will have his ear and help shape his policies.

**Anderson Nails a Lie.**

The story that our representatives, civil and military, promised Aguinaldo everything that he now declares he is fighting for, is one of those lies that is kept alive and going. It recently got a new start in this country through the Minneapolis Times. A correspondent of that paper asserted that Zialcita, a Filipino peace commissioner, attributed to Gen. Anderson the statement, at a dinner, that Americans had come to give the Filipinos independence and not to take possession of one foot of territory.

Gen. Anderson, who is in command of the department of the lakes, has been heard on this subject and his remarks will be found in another place. He denies the statement in toto. His relations with Aguinaldo were purely official, and he was careful to give the Filipino military government no recognition.

In view of the fact that a party of blunderers and copperheads may go into a political campaign with exploded lies as stock in trade, the country ought to know the true situation. The statement by Gen. Anderson ought to have as wide circulation as the lie started on its travels again by the Minneapolis newspaper.

Agoncillo, the Filipino envoy in Paris, made a statement on the 19th inst., containing these asertions: (1) That the American army is responsible for the beginning of hostilities. (2) That "Admiral Dewey, the commander of the Petrel, Consul General Wildman, of Hong Kong, Consul-General Pratt, of Singapore, and Consul-General Williams, of Manila, all promised that, if we aided the Americans against the Spanish, our independence would be assured." Every one of these gentlemen has emphatically denied giving any such assurances. Prof. Worcester says in his book that lying is a universal vice among the Filipinos, and the experience of Americans with them during the past year confirms that judgment.

**Three Reciprocity Treaties.**

With the expiration of the time set by the Dingley law for the making of reciprocity treaties, the announcement is made that three treaties have been finally signed at Washington with British West India colonies, the Bermudas, Jamaica and Barbadoes.

The text of the treaties is not yet public, but undoubtedly they are along lines of admission, under favorable terms, of the products of those islands, such as are not grown here, in exchange for the admission of our flour, meats and other exports. In themselves, the provisions which would naturally be found in treaties of reciprocity would mean increased trade with those colonies.

**Honor to Patriotic Soldiers.**

The President, in a characteristically graceful way, has expressed his recognition of the loyalty of those officers and privates in our Philippine forces who remained in the field long after the terms of service had expired. Under the terms of the treaty with Spain, all our volunteer forces in the Philippine islands were entitled to discharge. Most of them, however, preferred to remain on duty as long as the national honor demanded it, and while the country's flag was under attack. This was, indeed, an inspiring exhibition of patriotism. It well deserves the thanks of the President, as it has won the admiration and applause of the people. "This action on their part," says the President in his telegram to Gen. Otis at Manila, "was noble and heroic. It will stand forth as an example of the self-sacrifice and public consecration which have ever characterized the American soldier." His further statement that he will recommend Congress to authorize a special medal of honor for the officers and soldiers of the Eighth Army Corps under Otis will meet with the approval of the nation. That medal of honor will be a badge that any one should be proud to possess and to wear.

**The Peace Conference.**

The peace congress at The Hague will probably accomplish about as much in a practical way, as would have been accomplished by a schoolboy's debating society discussing the subject the congress was called to consider.

The limitation of armaments, which was what the czar hoped to secure when he called the congress, was found to be impracticable as soon as it was seriously considered. The various schemes for the amelioration of the unpleasant details of war by sea and land, that seem to have been devised by diplomats chiefly to give the congress something to talk about and so "let the czar down easy," have all failed, because no one of them has been unanimously approved by the nations represented, and there is no way, except war, to compel any nation to adopt, against its will and interests, any proposed amelioration. The proposition of the United States to ameliorate the horrors of war for marine underwriters by exempting private property at sea from the risks of war met with the reception it deserved as about the silliest of all the propositions presented for the consideration of the conference. The proposition for a scheme for general arbitration was perfunctorily approved subject to the proviso that every nation reserved the right to decide for itself what questions it would submit to arbitration, and the proposition might as well have been dropped right there. It is probable that the conference may adopt some scheme for an international court to which quarreling nations may bring their differences for settlement if they feel like it. But it is obvious that the only rule for arbitration that can be adopted by the congress will be merely permissive, not compulsory, and will, therefore, amount to practically nothing, since nations can arbitrate their differences, if they choose, quite as well without aid from the congress as with it. The members of the congress, of course, understand this perfectly well, and if they adopt a plan for permissive arbitration they will do so solely that the congress may seem to have accomplished something, and so be saved from becoming utterly ridiculous.

We do not know that the failure of the peace congress is to be regretted. There are some very big questions, impossible to be arbitrated, that the world hasn't settled yet, and that, sooner or later, will have to be fought out. We don't believe the time for putting off their armor has yet arrived for those who are, or think they are, the champions of the right.

**The Cotton Crop.**

The cotton season this year opened comparatively late in Texas, the first bale having been shipped from San Patricio county last week. Last year the first bale was marketed July 1, and in 1897 the bidding began on June 29. The Houston (Texas) Post, which is an authority on cotton, believes that in spite of the floods a monster crop is now in the fields, but admits it is as difficult to determine the prospective yield in July as it is to estimate the probable demand during the coming fall. It therefore advises against selling for future delivery. It is certainly to be hoped that cotton will respond to the general stimulation felt in almost every department of industry. During the last two seasons the staple has been sold at a price which scarcely netted any profit whatever to the growers. Hence the astonishing assertion of one Southern writer that he "hopes the crop this year will not be too large." The Post predicts that more than 3,000,000 bales will be picked in Texas alone.

**Dewey's Acceptance.**

The cablegram from Admiral Dewey, expressing entire satisfaction with the proposed plans for the welcome to him in Washington city, insures the complete success of the combined national and local reception. The committee in charge of the matter acted wisely in devising the project of utilizing this occasion for a public presentation to the hero of Manila of the sword which Congress voted to him. Nothing now stands in the way of a brilliant ceremonial which shall typically express the national gratitude. Honored by the presence and participation of the highest representatives of the government, conducted under the auspices of the citizens of the nation's capital, and expressing in decorations, illuminations and parades the public enthusiasm in respect to the man whom all delight to honor, the welcoming reception and presentation in October will become practically the formal expression of national appreciation of the great services of Admiral Dewey.

**Alaskan Boundary Trouble.**

The hitch in our negotiations with England over the Alaska boundary, with the possibility and even probability that it will lead to the indefinite postponement of the meeting of the Joint High Commission, is a very unfortunate circumstance, for it is ominous of serious trouble at some time in the future.

Even now there is danger of a collision between the American miners and the Canadian mounted police in the Porcupine region, though both England and this country are so earnestly desirous of preventing it that they are likely to be successful in their cordial cooperation to that end. The persistency of the Canadian government in balking the negotiations in the face of the readiness and even anxiety of the British government to bring them to a happy conclusion is of a sinister suggestiveness. The Provincial officers think they see domestic political profit in stubbornly resisting a temporary settlement which would be agreeable to both powers. They hope to get consequence in Canadian eyes by playing the marplot.

If this is so now, is there not the likelihood that eventually the Canadian government will force the mother country into a position toward us which will have the gravest consequences for both England and America? Innumerable opportunities for friction, caused by the contiguity of Canada and this country, are always present, and they may be made by our Provincial neighbors occasions for a dangerous conflict before they themselves understand how serious is their import.

The greatest danger, the only present danger, to peace between Great Britain and America comes from Canada maintained as a British dependency.

**Transvaal Trouble Ending.**

Since the British government has declared itself satisfied with the decision of the Boer government to permit Englishmen to become citizens after a residence of seven years, the "Transvaal question" has ceased to be one of much interest. But it is worth while to call attention to one consideration that had much weight in bringing the British government to this position. We refer to the marvelous success which attended President Kruger's effort to unite all the Dutch in South Africa against the British government. Had the government decided to go to war, it would not have to overcome the opposition of the Dutch in the Transvaal alone; it would have had to fight the Dutch of the Orange Free State, who had become convinced that their interests were identical with those of their neighbors; it would have been hampered also by the sympathy of the Dutch in Cape Colony who, through racial ties, had come to the conclusion that the Boers were not receiving just treatment at the hands of the Englishmen within their borders and the English sympathizers at the Cape and in England. When, therefore, Mr. Schreiner, the leader of the party in power in Cape Colony, announced his opinion that the concessions of the Boers were satisfactory, despite the fact that they fell short of what was declared to be the "irreducible minimum," the British government took counsel of discretion and accepted them. Otherwise it would have had to declare war and engage in a contest that promised to be much more serious than a holiday parade. Although it had been confidently declared that thirty or forty thousand British troops would be sufficient to overcome the Boers competent authorities knew that, with all much larger army would be required. Indeed, it was not certain that troops and supplies enough could be provided to win a victory. Confronted by this proposition, it is no wonder that Mr. Chamberlain found himself willing to accept what President Kruger stood ready to grant.

# PARTY RECORDS AS TO TRUSTS

The Democratic attempt to picture McKinley and the Republican party as the promoters of the trusts and Bryan and the Democracy as their destroyers is false to its root. In the McKinley tariff law of 1890 was incorporated a clause which made trusts a punishable crime. This bill was created into a law by a vote of 164 to 142 in the House, and 40 to 28 in the Senate. Every vote in the House but two for this bill was Republican. Every vote in the House against this bill was Democratic. Every vote for the bill in the Senate was Republican; every vote against it was Democratic.

Not only were the party records on the trust question thus established, but it was added to by the next House and Senate, in which the Democrats had the complete control. The clause which William McKinley had placed in his famous tariff bill dealing so harshly with the trusts was swept away and a weaker one substituted in the Wilson bill. William Jennings Bryan was a member of the ways and means committee of the House, which adopted the Wilson bill; he not only worked for it, but voted for it. The records of the two men can not be questioned, neither can the wording and purposes of the two trust clauses in the respective laws. They are given below:

### MCKINLEY LAW.

Every contract, combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce, among the several states, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. (Any person engaging in such combination was to be deemed guilty and on conviction was to be fined not to exceed $5,000, or to be imprisoned not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.)

### WILSON-BRYAN LAW.

Every combination, conspiracy, trust agreement or contract is hereby declared to be contrary to the public policy, illegal and void, where the same is made by or between two or more corporations, either of whom is engaged in importing any article from any foreign country into the United States.

William McKinley and the Republican party stand on the records. They made trusts or trade combinations, either in the United States or between importers, a punishable offense, prescribing heavy fines, imprisonment or both. Bryan, Wilson and the Democratic party not only repealed this law, but substituted for it one that only made them illegal between importers, and with no penalties attached. The hue and the cry will deceive no one.

## AMBASSADOR CAMBON'S LOVING CUP.

Tiffany & Co., of New York, the designers and makers of the beautiful silver loving cup presented to Ambassador Cambon, have, in this, their most recent product of international interest, made another notable addition to their many artistic creations symbolizing the late Spanish-American war and the restoration of peace. The cup is Roman in form, stands about 15 inches high and weighs over 100 ounces sterling silver. The body of the cup is covered with a richly chased decoration of the breast armor scales of Minerva, the goddess of Wisdom and Peace. The three handles are composed of gracefully entwined olive leaves and berries, symbolizing friendship. The carved open work effect in these handles is an exquisite piece of silversmithing. Each handle terminates in a cartouch on the body of the cup, which contains respectively in relief the coats of arms of the United States, France and Spain. A wreath of fruit, signifying abundance, serves as a frame to the arms.

The inscription around the neck of the cup reads as follows "Presented by the President of the United States to His Excellency M. Jules Cambon, ambassador of France, in token of his friendly services in the negotiation of the protocol of peace between the United States and Spain, August 12, 1898."

The body of the cup is supported on the shoulders of three American peace eagles, holding festoons of laurel in their beaks. The eagles are in repose and grouped back to back, indicating strength of purpose. The base, on which the eagles rest, has a border of stars representing the thirteen original states.

## THE AMERICA'S CUP.

### THE YANKEE YACHT WON IT ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1851.

**Story of the America—The Trophy to Be Contested for by the Columbia and Shamrock This Year.**

Not all who are interested in international yacht races perhaps realize that the first race between American and British yachts took place as far back as 1851. At a general meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron, held May 8, 1851, it was unanimously agreed to give a cup of the value of $500, open to yachts belonging to the clubs of all nations, subject to the sailing regulations of the Royal Yacht squadron, the course to be round the Isle of Wight (about 81 miles), and the race to be sailed on Friday, August 22.

It was in the halcyon days of American clippers when this offer of the first yacht club in the world was made, and it was followed immediately by the construction, on the part of the New York club, of the good and famous craft America, the boat that brought the cup to America, and placed it in charge of the New York club, in whose care it has remained ever since. In accordance with the original plan the cup must remain forever a challenge cup. But never again has the trophy crossed the seas, notwithstanding the repeated attempts of our English cousins to bear it back in triumph to its original home.

The year 1851 was notable for the opening of the first world's exhibit ever held. This was at the Crystal palace in London. As a sort of culmination to the ceremonies that attended its opening there was to be a great international assemblage of yachts at Cowes. Many races were arranged for. The America was sent over to represent the nation which had built her and whose name and colors she bore. From the moment of her arrival at Cowes she became an object of curiosity and apprehension, and on one pretext or another the British yacht owners hesitated to accept the challenge which Commodore Stevens issued to the world. Finally the challenge was accepted and the race was sailed on Friday, August 22, 1851.

The following graphic account of the great race is taken from that of a correspondent on the spot at the time:

"Shortly before 9 o'clock on Friday morning the yachts were at their stations off the club house, the America lying considerably astern—a strange looking craft enough, with her long, low black hull, her breadth of beam, and her thick, stiff looking, rakish masts. Pitted against her were fourteen yachts, of which six were schooners and eight cutters. Among these were the flower of the English sporting navy, the choicest products of transatlantic shipbuilding skill. At 10 o'clock the signal gun was fired from the club house. Before the smoke had well cleared away the fleet was under way, moving steadily to the east with the tide and a gentle breeze. The only laggard was the America, which did not move for a second or so after the others.

"If the British heart leaped with a momentary exultation over the slowness of the America in getting under way, it was only momentary. She soon began to creep up on her opponents, passing some of the cutters to windward. In a quarter of an hour she left them all behind save only the Constance, Beatrice and Fairy Queen, which were well together and went along smartly with the light breeze. In another quarter of an hour she was clear of them all. Off Sandown bay the wind freshening, she carried away her jibboom, but as she was well handled the mishap produced no ill effect, her competitors gaining a trifle, but not approaching her. From the moment she rounded St. Catherine's point the race was practically over.

"When finally she reached the starting vessel at 8.37 p. m., there was no competitor in sight. The news reached her majesty, the queen, on board of her yacht.

"'Who is second?' asked the queen.

"'Your majesty, there is no second,' said the messenger.

"This was true at the moment, but twenty minutes later the Aurora arrived at the starting boat and was awarded second hon[illegible]

# Publishers' Column.

### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR PICTURES

To meet the demand of our subscribers for pictures of some of the leading battles of the Spanish-American war, we have secured the following list:

Rear Admiral Dewey's Great Naval Battle off Cavite in Manila Bay.

Battle of Las Guasimas, near Santiago, June 24, 1898.

Capture of El Caney, El Paso and fortifications of Santiago, July 1 and 2, 1898.

Group Picture—Our Great American Naval Heroes.

Battle of Manila, July 31, 1898.

These pictures are on good paper, size 22x28 inches, and printed in colors. Our price, postpaid by mail, is 50c each, or 2 for $1.25. The group picture of naval heroes is especially fine and should be in every home.

Address: The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

### THE CIVIL WAR.

Every G. A. R. reader of The Blade will find the following a valuable picture to add to their collection of mementoes of the great civil war. It should have a place in every G. A. R. hall in the country:

Equestrian Group of Prominent Union and Confederate Generals and Statesmen, as they appeared during the late civil war, 1861-1865.

The above picture contains, on one sheet, 28x42, the correct portraits of 20 Union and 20 Confederate Generals on horseback in military uniform; also the bust portraits of 6 Union and 6 Confederate Statesmen of note.

Price, 75 cents.

Address: The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

### PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

### WATCHES BY MAIL.

The Blade offers its readers this season a new list of watches at less than ordinary retail prices, sent postpaid by mail on receipt of prices marked below. The list embraces two or three cheap but good watches, and three or four better grade of time keepers.

### SPECIAL OFFER NO. 91.

**Waltham or Elgin, $4.50.**

Either nickel or gilt movement, as the subscriber may prefer. We offer these watches at the lowest prices ever known in the history of watch making. Made by the well known American Watch company, Waltham, Mass., and the great Elgin Watch Co.

The works contain all the latest improvements, 7 jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion and is stem winding and setting. Has a porcelain dial with Roman or Arabic figures, as desired. It is open face, with a heavy beveled glass crystal. The case is a high grade of composition metal, resembling silver, and is made by the famous Dueber Watch Case Co. It is of the same material all the way through, and will therefore wear uniformly and preserve its color unchanged.

The price delivered by mail is only $4.50 for a watch that will keep perfect time and last a life time. We guarantee this watch to be exactly as represented.

### LADIES' KNICKERBOCKER WATCH.

Stem wind and stem set; open face, nickel silver case, nickel movements, highly finished throughout. A perfect beauty. Retails for $5. We send postpaid by mail for $3.50.

### WALTHAM HUNTING CASE.

This watch is the celebrated thin model watch—we mean by thin model that it does not bulge the pocket out of shape or give people the impression that you are carrying a clock movement. The case is made of two plates of solid gold, so thick that they will last fifteen years. Between these plates is a thin sheet of stiff composition metal, the purpose of which is to protect the works from damage when the watch is pressed or struck. The ring joints, thumb piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear are solid gold. The works contain compensation expansion balance, safety pinion, stem winding and pendant setting apparatus. The movement is made by the celebrated Waltham Watch Co., perfect in construction and durability. Hunting case only. Price, $15.00.

### SOLID GOLD, LADIES' SIZE.

This watch is a handsomely engraved solid gold case, warranted 14k. U. S. assay. We use either Waltham or Elgin movements according to the wish of the purchaser. The works are jeweled and have compensating balance and safety pinion. This watch represents the triumph of modern expert workmanship.

Each watch is a stem winder and setter, and has a tempered hair spring. Price, $20.

### NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

**It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.**

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition bronze as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that on expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

**Prices.**

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 dozen teaspoons | $1.25 |
| ½ dozen teaspoons | .65 |
| 1 dozen tablespoons or forks | 2.35 |
| ½ dozen tablespoons or forks | 1.35 |
| 1 dozen dessert spoons or forks | 2.00 |
| ½ dozen dessert spoons or forks | 1.15 |
| 1 dozen table knives | 2.25 |
| ½ dozen table knives | 4.25 |

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

## CUT PAPER PATTERNS.

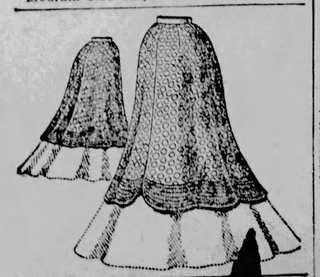
### READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, etc., with a picture of the garment to go by.

### NO. 1625—WALDEN OVERSKIRT.

Medium size only. The Walden, a new



pattern of a short, straight o[illegible]irt, is especially appropriate for pi[illegible]oden

fabrics. The overskirt reaches just below the knees, is open in front and is cut to flare, but without gathers or plaits in the back. Bands of flat trimming are used quite effectively on this design.

### NO. 1614—ARNOLD WAIST.

This toilet gives a charming suggestion for combining different materials of the same color. Corn-colored nun's veiling, silk and Liberty gauze are used in the waist. The body of the waist is of Liberty gauze drawn tight in the back with the front puffed loose over the bust and held with velvet ribbon tacked through to the lining. The yoke pointed in front and round in the back, is cream-colored

guipure lace and the sleeves and stock are of puffed gauze banded with black velvet ribbon.

### NO. 1627—AILSA FROCK.

Sizes for 4, 6 and 8 years. Gingham in plain colors, in stripes, and in bright plaids will be very generally used for little children's summer frocks. For girls of 4, 6 and 8 an excellent design for this material is given in the Ailsa. There is

a full waist, with a pointed yoke front and back. The full round skirt is fastened to the waist by a band of stout embroidery, and the yoke and sleeves are trimmed with edging and narrow insertion.

### NO. 1615—SAUMER JACKET.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure. Jackets with loose stole-fronts are very fashionable this year with either fancy vests or shirt-waists. The Saumer is a model of this style in navy blue serge. Across the back and under the arm it fits tightly. The darts are closed down as far as the belt, which runs un-

der the stole-fronts and serves as a finish for the vest or waist. The jacket is finished with a wide fitted collar overlapping wide lapels, which are trimmed with narrow velvet ribbon. Large white buttons trim the jacket fronts. The vest is white silk muslin dotted with blue and green.

**DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.**

### NO. 1620—DINSMORE WAIST.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure. Foulard silks will be very generally worn, and are often made up in the simplest fashion for afternoon wear. In the Dinsmore waist navy blue foulard,

figured with white, is made up in surplice fashion. There is a chemisette of white Liberty gauze, and the trimming is of shirred narrow blue velvet ribbon. A belt of navy blue satin double-faced ribbon clasps with a dull gold buckle.

### NO. 1616—RALEIGH WAIST.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure. A very charming design for making up oyster-shell gray peau de soie is given in the Raleigh. The waist of silk is plain, slightly full at the belt in the back, and blousing a very little in front. It is marked off in blocks by bands of bluish-black velvet ribbon. The round collar, which ends in a tablier in front,

is white satin, figured in oyster-shell tints.

### NO. 1594—HARUM WAIST.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The Harum shows one of the new designs in fancy waists with box plait in the front and back. It is made of

violet taffeta, with puffed round yoke of the same goods. Rows of white velvet ribbon divide the puffs, and dark violet velvet buttons trim the front plait and the sleeves.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

### NO. 1593—COLLINS WAIST.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A very pretty way of making a simple summer house waist is shown in the "Collins." A plain Spencer waist of red and black delaine opens in front over

a vest of tucked red taffeta. The wide fichu-like collar is also of the red taffeta, and like the cuffs, is edged with a full taffeta ruffle. A black velvet crush belt is worn. This design is extremely pretty made of gingham or lawn, with white cuffs, vest and collar.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

### THE REG'LAR ARMY MAN.

He ain't no gold-lace Belvedere
To sparkle in the sun;
He don't parade with gay cockade
And posies in his gun.
He ain't no "pretty soldier boy,"
So lovely, spick and span;
He wears a crust of tan and dust,
The reg'lar army man.
The marchin', parchin',
Pipe clay starchin',
Reg'lar army man.

He ain't at home in Sunday school,
Nor yet at social tea;
And on the day he gets his pay
He's apt to spend it free.
He ain't no temperance advocate,
He likes to fill the can,
He's kinder rough and may be tough,
The reg'lar army man
The rarin', tarin',
Sometimes swearin',
Reg'lar army man.

No state'll call him "noble son,"
He ain't no ladies' pet;
But let a row start anyhow
They'll send for him, you bet.
He don't cut any ice at all
In fashion's social plan.
He gets the job to face the mob,
The reg'lar army man.
The willin', drillin',
Made for killin',
Reg'lar army man.

There ain't no tears shed over him
When he goes off to war.
He gets no mo pizen overwerful "preach"
From mayor or governor.
He packs his little knapsack up
And trots off with the van.
To start the fight and start it right,
The reg'lar army man.
The rattlin', battlin',
Colt or Gatlin',
Reg'lar army man.

He makes no fuss about the job,
He don't talk big or brave;
He knows he's in to fight and win
Or help fill up a grave.
He ain't no "mamma's darling," but
He does the best he can,
And he's the chap that wins the scrap,
The reg'lar army man.
The dandy, handy,
Cool and sandy,
Reg'lar army man.

—Arthur J. McKeel, private Company C, Eleventh United States Infantry, Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

### THE "KISSING BUG."

Major Thomas S. Martin, the secretary of the Fairmount Park commission, says the Philadelphia Record, who has had much experience in the west and southwest, adds an interesting chapter to bug lore, apropos of the "kissing bug," which is causing so much consternation at present. Years ago, in Arizona and New Mexico, the major encountered a species of bug which, he claims, is akin to the melanolestes picipes. At least the bite of it was similar in its painful results. This bug would fly at a person and make a quick sting. The peculiarity of this was the depositing of a tiny egg beneath the skin. If a needle or some other instrument was employed to pick the egg out no evil resulted outside the tiny wound. But if the egg was not at once extracted, the wound would grow into a dangerous and festering sore, which often led to fatal results. The sting of the kissing bug is not considered dangerous, but its desire to attack human kind is like that of the Arizona insect.

# News of the Week.

## ALGER'S RESIGNATION.

**The Secretary's Formal Letter and McKinley's Response.**

Washington, July 20.—The following is Secretary Alger's letter of resignation and the President's reply to it:

July 19, 1899.—Sir: I beg to tender to you my resignation of the office of secretary of war, to take effect at such time in the near future as you may decide the affairs of this department will permit.

In terminating my official connection with your administration I wish for your continuous health and the highest measure of success in carrying out the great work entrusted to you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. ALGER.

To the President.

The President replied:

Executive Mansion, Washington, July 20, 1899. Hon. R. A. Alger, secretary of war. Dear Sir: Your resignation of the office of secretary of war, under date of July 19, is accepted, to take effect the first of August, 1899. In thus severing the official relation which has continued for more than two years, I desire to thank you for the faithful service you have rendered the country at a most exacting period, and to wish you a long and happy life.

With assurances of high regard and esteem, I am sincerely yours,

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

### HOW IT OCCURRED.

**Resignation Brought About With the Greatest Diplomacy.**

Washington, July 20.—Secretary Alger, whose resignation was placed in the hands of the President yesterday, was requested to resign, but the President spared himself the embarrassment of saying to the secretary of war in person his presence was no longer desired in the cabinet. Vice President Hobart was the medium through which this information was imparted, and Secretary Alger was called to Long Branch, where he learned for the first time from an authentic source the President wanted another head for the war department.

A short time ago Attorney General Griggs went to Long Branch and told Mr. Hobart the President wanted the vice president to intimate to General Alger [illegible] presence was no longer agreeable, in a political sense, to the chief executive. General Alger was invited to spend two or three days with Mr. Hobart, and the situation was gone over at great length and the reasons why Alger should retire were given. The Michigan man, who had repeatedly said he would not retire as long as he was under fire and had the support of the President, said the President could have his resignation.

As soon as General Alger returned here he wrote out his resignation and placed it in the hands of the President.

Secretary Alger made two visits to the White house yesterday, and upon reaching there he handed in his resignation to the President. The President smiled blandly and said he hoped the secretary would be in no hurry to leave. General Alger said he had some bridge matters which needed immediate attention, but consented to remain at the head of his department until the return of Assistant Secretary Meikeljohn.

Until General Alger reached Long Branch he did not know his tenure of office was so near an end. He believed he not only had the confidence of the President but would remain in the cabinet until his report of the war had been written, when he would retire voluntarily. General Alger would not talk last night about his future plans, but it is almost certain he will remain in the senatorial race, notwithstanding reports that his family had induced him to retire from politics altogether.

A few weeks ago, when Governor Pingree made the announcement that Secretary Alger was a candidate to succeed Senator McMillan, and that he, Pingree, would support the secretary on an anti-trust and popular senatorial election platform, there seemed to be an almost unanimous sentiment among politicians and friends of the administration that the secretary's candidacy might be embarrassing if he remained a member of the cabinet. The administration has been absolutely neutral, as far as party contests were concerned, in Michigan, and the fact that Senator McMillan, who wishes to succeed himself, is a warm friend of President McKinley and a loyal supporter of the latter's administration, made it obvious that it would be a difficult matter for Secretary Alger to remain in the cabinet and be an active opponent of Senator McMillan.

Governor Pingree's announcement is believed to have been premature. Secretary Alger declared at once that if his candidacy was embarrassing to the President, the latter could have his resignation at any time, but it appeared to him there was nothing inconsistent or improper in holding a cabinet position and at the same time being a candidate for the United States senate. The secretary has passed through months of the bitterest abuse, and had been subjected to two investigations and cleared of any suspicion of wrong-doing. Having fought his enemies throughout all this trouble, he did not propose to leave the cabinet at their suggestion or request. President McKinley stood by his secretary in all this storm of abuse, and implicit confidence existed between the men.

### HONORS FOR ALGER.

**Cheering Home Message to the Late Secretary.**

Warhington, July 24.—The following telegraphic correspondence passed between Secretary Alger and Mayor Maybury, of Detroit:

"Detroit, Mich., July 22.—General Russel A. Alger, Thorndale, Pa.: Public meeting of citizens cheer to the mention of your name and arrange to give you and your family the most royal welcome ever accorded citizens of this community. All creeds in politics and religion will unite in acclaiming their joy at your return. WM. C. MAYBURY,

"Mayor."

"Hon. William C. Maybury, Mayor of Detroit, Detroit, Mich.:—I am deeply touched by your telegram notifying me of the welcome by my fellow-citizens which awaits me on my home-coming. Were I to consult my own feelings in the matter, Mrs. Alger and myself would go quietly to our home and there receive the friends who might honor us by calling, for surely the fond anticipation of being back in old Michigan eclipses all other thoughts. We expect to arrive home Wednesday afternoon, August 2.

"R. A. ALGER."

## HON. ELIHU ROOT.

**Succeeds Alger as Secretary of War.**

Washington, July 22.—Elihu Root, of New York, has accepted the war portfolio in President McKinley's cabinet. The telegram of acceptance was received shortly after noon to-day, while Secretary Long was with the President. Secretary Alger had just left.

The tender of the war portfolio was made to Mr. Root last night, after the conference at the White House.

As the President will leave for the Adirondacks Wednesday or Thursday of next week, it is hardly probable that Mr. Root will come to Washington to confer with him before that time. It is regarded as more likely that Mr. Root will meet the President at Lake Champlain the latter part of the week.

The announcement of Mr. Root's appointment was made at the war department. It was asserted that Senator Platt came to Washington last evening, armed with authority from Mr. Root to accept in his name the war portfolio. It is not expected that the acceptance will make any change in the plans of Secretary Alger and he will remain on duty here until the end of the present month, being assisted by Mr. Meikeljohn, who is expected to reach Washington this afternoon. Secretary Alger had confidently expected the appointment of Mr. Root, and was very much pleased at the President's choice. This was evidenced in the following letter which Secretary Alger addressed yesterday to his successor:

"Washington, D. C., July 21, 1899.

"My Dear Mr. Root:—All I know is what the newspapers say that you are to succeed me as secretary of war. Should it come to you, I most urgently urge you to make the sacrifice and accept the position. With your knowledge of the law and your excellent health, you can serve the country in a way given to few men.

"Hon. Elihu Root, New York."

New York, July 22.—Elihu Root was born February 15, 1845, at Clinton, Oneida county, New York. He graduated from Hamilton college in the class of '64, and entered the New York University law school. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, since which time he has been in active practice of his profession in this city. He was United States attorney for the northern district of New York, from March, 1883 to July, 1885. He was vice-president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York for a number of years; vice-president of the New York Grant Monument Association at one time; president of the Republican Club, and present president of the Union League Club. He has been a trustee of Hamilton college since 1883, and has served as president of the New England Society in the city of New York. He was one of the most prominent members of the last New York state constitutional convention where he served as chairman of the judiciary committee.

## HON. ELIHU ROOT, OF NEW YORK.

**Appointed To-day to Succeed Russell A. Alger as Secretary of War.**


**Your Liver**

Will be roused to its natural duties and your biliousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take

**Hood's Pills**

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.



## KIDNEY TROUBLE.

**THE MOST PREVALENT, DANGEROUS AND DECEPTIVE DISEASE.**

**Thousands Have It and Don't Know It.**

Pains and aches come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble. Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working to pump the thick, kidney-poisoned blood through the veins and arteries.

Soreness or uncomfortable feeling in the back indicates kidney trouble of no small importance.

The passing of scanty or profuse quantities of urine is a warning of kidney trouble. If you want to feel well you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys.

The famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is the true specific for kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. It has cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases after all other efforts have failed.

Sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. A sample bottle sent free by mail to any address. Also, a book telling all about Swamp-Root and its wonderful cures. When writing, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and mention that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade.


### AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

**Will Receive Mr. Root's Immediate Attention.**

New York, July 24.—A special to the Herald from New York says:

Elihu Root, the new secrtary of war, will spend his first evening at the White House as the guest of the President, tonight. He will dine with the President, and will spend the remainder of the evening in discussing with him and probably some members of the cabinet the important duties which will devolve upon him as the new head of the war department. It is not impossible that the near future will see Mr. Root in the position of colonial secretary, and a new man at the head of the war department.

The entire colonial policy will doubtless be gone over at this conference, but Cuba, contrary to expectations, will probably receive more attention than the war in the Philippines. Of course, Mr. Root will have a voice in all matters relating to the conduct of the war, but the President desires him to give atention to the many complicated legal questions involved in the change from the military to the civil control of the dependencies.

The President will continue to give close personal attention, with the assistance of Adjt. Gen. Corbin, to the purely military work connected with the campaign in the Philippines.

The question of the future of Cuba will receive the immediate attention of Mr. Root. The President believes the time has come to give the Cubans a trial at self-government, and he wants Mr. Root to take hold of this matter and formulate plans whereby the Cubans will have an opportunity to establish some kind of a government which this country can recognize. It is this class of work, involving a knowledge of constitutional and international law, which influenced the President in the determination to have a lawyer instead of a soldier at the head of the department.

Eventually it is the President's expectation that this will be a new department of the government, to have direct control of all the affairs pertaining to the colonies. Mr. Root will be expected to do the work of a colonial secretary, rather than a war secretary, pending the establishment by congress of the proposed new department. Mr. Root, of course, will have much to do with the Philippine war, but the President will naturally depend more upon his advice for substituting a civil for a military government in the Philippines, when the time comes for such action, than he will upon his assistance in connection with the military campaign.

## PORTO RICAN CUSTOMS.

"Porto Rico is all very beautiful and interesting," said Miss Emma Lane, a Washington young woman, who has spent four months in the interior of the island, "but some of the customs of the people down there are calculated to jar upon the nerves of Americans. The burial customs are almost as barbarous as those of which one reads as prevailing in Siam. I was an involuntary witness of a number of Porto Rican burials, and I would give something were I able to dispense with the memory of them. The cortege of one very old woman whose burial I saw at Manti consisted of four young and not very extensively clad boys. They carried the coffin on two long poles. There was no lid to the coffin and the body was borne through the streets exposed to the rays of the sun. I need not say that it made a ghastly sight, this 'cortege.' When the boy pall-bearers arrived at the cemetery, the grave digger took matters in hand, and the body was incontinently dumped into the ground without the coffin, for in Porto Rico, especially in the interior, coffins are rarely sold outright; they are simply rented out by the undertakers, and they are not devised at all to be placed in the ground. Not alone that, but even the ground in the cemeteries is only rented for specific periods, and if the rental of plots is not promptly paid, the bodies are simply removed from the cemeteries to the nearest boneyards.

"While the Porto Ricans are kindly and hospitable, their ignorance is great, and their credulity is almost beyond belief. For example, the Porto Ricans were told by the Spanish soldiers, before the landing of the Americans, that the United States soldiers were possessed of two heads and were cannibals of the deepest dye. The poor folks believed the story implicitly, and their relief when they found that our troops were quite like ordinary human beings was pathetic. There are places in the interior even now where they believe that Americans belong to a two-headed species of the human family. A little girl in Manti examined me with big-eyed wonder for several days after my arrival. She finally edged up to me and asked me in childish Spanish 'where I kept the other one.'

"'Other what?' I asked her.

"'Your other head,' she replied, and I at length succeeded in convincing the little girl that I had no superfluous No. 2 head concealed anywhere.

"In a number of the small inland places where I visited I was the first American woman the natives had ever seen, and I was a distinct curiosity to them. They followed me about in embarrassing droves, calling me 'America.' Throughout the island the natives are crazy to learn English, wherefore I don't blame them a great deal, for the language they now speak is only to be called Spanish by courtesy. It is the most extraordinary jumble of Spanish, Indian, Africanese and Portuguese imaginable. I speak of course, of the patois of the inferior people. The high-class Porto Ricans speak, probably, a purer article of Spanish than the Spaniards themselves—the old, uncontaminated Spanish.

"The contrast between splendor and squalor is everywhere notable throughout Porto Rico. The very rich people live on estates of dazzling magnificence, surrounded by every conceivable luxury, while the poverty of the inferior people is often pitiable.

"The scenery is everywhere inspiring, but one cannot live on scenery alone. It should be said at once that the food supplied on Porto Rican tables—even on the very best—is very bad. It would not pass muster on the table of a third-rate Washington boarding house. The tropical meats, of course, are unbelievably bad, and there is little or no butter. Of course, their fruits are superb, but one wearies of tropical fruits—I have found that out.

"Let me say something that is true, even if it is not startling—it is a delightful thing to live in the United States."—Washington Star.

## TRUANTS FOR CAUSE.

**When a Murderer Makes a "Head Collection" Children Lie Low.**

The sub-inspector of schools in Malacca Straits Settlements is obliged to report a shockingly low average of attendance of native children at school. Of course there is a reason.

Three murders have occurred recently in Malacca, and the murderer in some way gave notice—or was said to have done so—that he was making a collection of heads, and would stop when he had killed twenty people. These things cause no particular surprise in the east, where queer thing happen. People accept facts as they are. People do kill without reason in the east.

Coolies, drivers and grooms refuse to go out after dark. Bullock-cart drivers won't travel the country roads without company. And what a glorious holiday for the pupils in the government schools!


**$25** DURING THE MONTHS OF **JULY AND AUGUST** **$25**

THE PRICE OF THE

**BLADE BICYCLES WILL BE REDUCED TO $25.00**

**$25** For full description and particulars address **$25**

THE BLADE - - TOLEDO, O.


## QUAINT OLD RENNES.

**LITTLE BRITTANY CITY JUST SPRUNG INTO PROMINENCE.**

**The Dreyfus Trial Makes It the Mecca for the Curious—All Travelers Take It In Their Route.**

A month ago, outside of France, Rennes was scarcely known. The American colony making the annual summer exit from Paris the day after the Grand Prix, bound for Dinard, the Newport of France, scarcely note the shouting of the guard as the train draws up before a railway station: "Rennes! Rennes!"

Now thousands of people are rushing to Rennes; the hotels are taxed beyond the limits; prices hitherto unheard of are

M. LABORI, ZOLA'S COUNSEL.

current. The attention of the world is fixed upon this Breton town where Dreyfus' retria lis to take place.

Brittany is the one province of France which has escaped modern "centralization." In Brittany the old songs are sung, the legends linger in the hearts of the people. Women sit in the doorways plying the distaff. The ancient Breton Angelus is sung in the little churches. The saints are perpetually honored, and the annual parish fete, called in Brittany a "pardon," is faithfully observed. The Breton peasant still wears the traditional coiffe; her costume is always that of her ancestors.

Rennes, to-day numbering 70,000 inhabitants, was the capital of the Redones of Caesar's time. An almost illegible inscription on one of the ancient gates, the stone now placed in the museum, informs the savants that Rennes was patronized by the Emperor Gordian, "very august, very happy and very pious."

Rennes shared with Nantes the honor of being the most important of the towns of Brittany in the middle ages. In fact, an intense rivalry existed between these chief cities. Rennes conquered in the end and became the residence of the Breton princes of the day.

For centuries the Breton parliament assembled at Rennes, and whenever the reigning prince died the new Duke of Brittany presented himself at the gates of Rennes to demand of the city the ducal crown and make a solemn oath to maintain the rights of the Breton nation. Of this epoch in the existence of Rennes many traces remain. We still find in the

MILITARY PRISON, RENNES, WHERE DREYFUS IS CONFINED.

old quarters ancient buildings—typical of the middle ages—a pell-mell of balconies, galleries, towers, zigzagging roofs and dormer windows, each story projecting beyond the lower, the windows of the upper almost meeting its neighbor over the way, so that two persons might converse in whispers from opposite houses. That such opportunities were not allowed to pass unimproved by the Romeos and Juliets of that day some of the ancient ballads lead us to believe.

The great fire which occurred in 1720 served to destroy much of the ancient Rennes. The fire raged for ten days, and one by one the ancient buildings toppled into the Caldron. The clock tower, built upon the ruins of a rudely built pagan temple, disappeared in the flames. That part of the city which replaced the burning district forms the modern portion of the city.

Under the reign of Louis XIV Brittany was ruled by a provincial governor. The letters of Mme. De Sevinge furnish witty descriptions of the embarrassments which resulted from the administration. From these letters we know that no small amount of splendor surrounded the office of governor of the province. She describes a visit paid her at her chateau, Les Rochers, by this functionary "with twenty gentlemen in his cortege, not to mention trumpeters and guards."

The revolt of the Bretons against exorbitant taxation furnishes a dramatic page in French history. It required 60,000 troops to chastise the 500 or 600 Bretons who had risen in protest. The palace of justice of to-day where Dreyfus will be tried, was formerly the parliament building. Its first stone was laid in 1618, at the close of the protracted contest between Nantes and Rennes.

Besides the palace of justice, Rennes possesses a university of note, a cathedral, museum and botanical gardens—all interesting and worth the journey from Paris to visit. Especially interesting is the fact that Rennes is an important military point. Two corps of artillery, the Seventh and Tenth, and two regiments of infantry are stationed here, and there are several armories.

### Boasts.

Watts—My grandfather walked ten miles on his eightieth birthday.

Potts—Huh! My grandfather walked 50 miles on his tenth birthday.—Indianapolis Journal.

### Chew or Eschew?

Some persons chew chewing gum and some eschew chewing chewing gum. One may chew or eschew chewing, just as one chooses.—L. A. W. Bulletin.


**WATCH AND CHAIN FOR ONE DAY'S WORK.**

Boys and Girls can get a Nickel-Plated Watch, also a Chain and Charm for selling Six Nice Packages of Bluine at 10 cents each; send your full address by return mail and we will forward the Bluine, post-paid, and a large Premium List. No money required. BLUINE CO., Box 88, Concord Junction, Mass.

**LADIES**—My Monthly Regulator cannot fail. Box free. MRS. E. ROWAN, Milwaukee, Wis.

**WANTED**—Energetic man as County Superintendent to manage our business in your own and adjoining counties. Permanent; salary $18.00 per week and expenses. Yearly contract, rapid promotion. Business opportunity. Address MANUFACTURERS, P. O. Box 733, Philadelphia, Pa.

**BED WETTING CURED**—TRIAL FREE. MRS. E. ROWAN, Milwaukee, Wis.

**MANUFACTURER** Wants man with horse, wagon and $100 cash. Plan to work with farmers; nice money-making permanent business; large profits. Samples for stamp. T. E. NATHAN, St. Louis, Mo.


## STEPHEN GIRARD

**AND HIS WILL.**

The story of the founding of Girard college, Philadelphia, as told in the Chicago Record, reads almost like a romance. The college has just celebrated its fiftieth anniversary and has graduated 5,899 young men during the half century of its existence, while $11,350,000 has been expended for its maintenance.

Mr. Girard left a remarkable will, covering thirty-six large printed pages, containing minute directions concerning the disposal of his estate. But it is with provisions made for the college that this article deals. The money left to the college was to be devoted to the foundation of a school for the education of "poor white male orphan children," with the object of "placing them, by the early cultivation of their minds and the development of their moral principles, above the many temptations to which through poverty and ignorance they are exposed." According to the will the children must be admitted to the school between the ages of six and ten years, and the guardians are required to surrender all control over them until they are 18, when they are to leave the institution and be bound out by the mayor, alderman and citizens of Philadelphia, or under their direction, to suitable occupations, such as those of agriculture, navigation, arts, mechanical trades and manufactures, according to the capacities and acquirements of the scholars respectively, consulting so far as prudence will justify it the inclination of the several scholars. Therefore from the age of six to eighteen the students of Girard college are absolutely, without interference, under the control of the faculty physically, morally and intellectually, and the latter are bound to provide employment for them when they leave the institution.

That part of Mr. Girard's will which has been most severely criticised, and for many years excited a general prejudice against the institution, which has not yet entirely died out, is as follows:

"I enjoin and require that no ecclesiastic, missionary or minister or any sect whatsoever shall hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in the said college; nor shall any such person ever be admitted, for any purpose whatever, or as a visitor, within the premises appropriated to the purposes of the said college."

For this reason every visitor to Girard college is required to write his name in a register, and state that he does not come within this restriction. In the will itself Mr. Girard explained that this condition was made because the religious community was divided into such a multitude of sects and agitated by clashing doctrines and sectarian controversies that he wished to keep the tender minds of the orphans clear from doubt and excitement and instill into their minds the purest principles of morality, a love of truth, sobriety and industry, so that on their entrance into active life they might adopt such religious belief as their mature reason would enable them to prefer.

He provided minutely for the system of education, stipulated that the pupils should not wear any distinctive dress; that their persons and clothing shall be kept clean, and that they shall have suitable and rational recreation." They must be instructed in "the various branches of a sound education, comprehending reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, navigation, surveying, practical mathematics, astronomy, natural chemical and experimental philosophy, and the French and Spanish languages." "I do not forbid," he says, "but I do not recommend the Greek and Latin languages."

He especially provided that if any orphan admitted to the college should prove to be an unfit companion for the rest he should be expelled.

## MARSHALL'S GRAVE.

The grave of Chief Justice Marshall in Shockoe Hill cemetery, Richmond, Va., is in a neglected condition, and a move has been made for the removal of the ashes of the distinguished jurist. The proposition is that the remains shall be placed in Hollywood cemetery, near the spot where are buried Presidents Monroe and Tyler and not far from the grave of Jefferson Davis, says the Richmond correspondent of the Baltimore Sun. The cemetery in which Justice Marshall sleeps his long sleep is practically abandoned. While his grave is fairly well kept, it is known to but few who visit those old grounds. The tomb of Monroe and the grave of Tyler in Hollywood, while not especially neglected, are not kept in such a condition as they might be. It may be that an appropriation will be asked of the legislature, or possibly of congress, for the purpose of establishing a perpetual fund for keeping in condition the graves of these eminent Virginians.

# THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

## FORWARD.

For you on every hand
Duty waits.
Woe to him who hesitates
At her command:
Or fails, when she is near
To keep the watchful eye,
The ever listening ear.
She will teach you how to see
The wants of our humanity.
To make less cheap the lives of men;
To raise your voice and use your pen
For Freedom, Truth and Right,
And keep them sacred in men's sight;
To love the land we call our own;
This land with every good supplied;
This land for which our heroes died
Through darkness and humility
Your love must be
The pledge of brave sincerity.
—Mary M. Adams.

## Two Keys to Success

I was reading the other day an essay upon Courage in which the writer said that it is nobler to fail through the excess of this quality than through cowardice. I think he did not mean that we have a right to be reckless where others are concerned, but rather not to be afraid to measure oneself against difficulties when the doors of opportunity stand open. And they stand open much oftener than we imagine, because fear blankets our sight while we are passing by.

Success in dealing with life, says the same writer, consists in resolutely closing with it and measuring one's self fearlessly against its greatest forces. Every one of us, if we will, may prove that this is true. The object of life is growth in character, and growth is only made through exercising the faculties, and the best exercise is obtained when we are obliged to use all of our forces against the obstacles which arise in our own way.

I do not believe there is any one who has measured his power of overcoming, with difficulties to be overcome, and succeeded, who has not then felt the inspiration to still greater effort. Some strong souls there are to whom failure brings the spirit of further daring and doing, and these are they of whom Gerald Massey wrote:

We're beaten back in many a fray
But never strength we borrow,
And where the vanguard camps to-day
The rear shall rest to-morrow.

To be courageous, is, in nine cases out of ten, to be victorious, though the victory may sometimes be won against the greatest odds. If failure does come, the only way is to put it aside and go on resolutely, with the eyes fixed upon the desired goal. "Safety lies in pushing on through storm and darkness and danger. These are but shadows on the path; for the brave, they have no real existence."

The story is an oft told one, of the moral courage of George Stephenson, who invented a safety lamp for the use of miners. It was necessary to test its efficacy, and he inquired for the most dangerous passage. Thither he went while thise who were with him shrank back to safe quarters. Arriving at the scene of danger, he stretched with firm unwavering hand his lighted lamp into the full rush of the explosive gas and awaited the issue. We know the result. By his courage he had provided for the safety of many lives, then and in the future.

The greatest courage, however, is not always the heroic kind. It is that which enables one to be honest and true to one's convictions at all seasons; to stand, as some one has said, unchained, with perfect liberty to go away, held only by the higher claims of duty, and let the fire creep up to the heart.

I can think of those who, to-day, are walking over burning ploughshares for duty's sake, and make no moan. The world may never know, but those souls are gaining a spiritual strength which will serve them well in the long future, while bringing serenity even to the present. They have recognized and seized their divinest opportunities for service and growth.

---

The following amusing composition by a little six year old boy is worth reading. That youngster evidently thinks and to a purpose. I wish he might be persuaded to express his opinion about expansion and anti-expansion:

"This war is prty sirius, and this is why it is, bekase at first you no the Spanish Minister swor at Mukinley and did not apologis for such a long time. And the next sirius thing was the Maen, and I should like to of seen that grate kespiosion. And then the starving Cyobens are prty sirius to. And now we have begun the war, and many brave comrads will dide for their country. Prhaps ther will not bee a man in the town, and meny a muther will morn for her huzbans. Ded lay they on the batlfild, and there stand ther muthers weeping for their huzbans. They take the wanded to the hosbiti and the ded to the graves. And meny Spanish ships will singk and feew Amerlcan ships will singk, and we shall fite the Spanyrds on land and sea. And our flag waves over the Filupeens ilens this day and our army."

---

Thoreau said it is tranquil people who accomplish much.

He did not mean the people who do not suffer because they do not feel; who are not angered because they do not care; who do not grieve because they have no capacity for grieving, but those who have gained such a mastery over themselves that under the greatest provocations they are not moved from their kingship over self. It is the tranquility that self-poise brings which is the security for the accomplishment of which Thoreau speaks.

The story is told of John Henderson, who was debating with an Oxford student, and the latter, getting angry, threw a glass of wine into his face, that he calmly wiped the liquid off, saying: "This, sir, is a digression; now for the argument." Imagine the feelings of the angry student at that moment!

Everybody admires self-control in another. The one flaw in the character of Thomas Carlyle was the ease with which he was put out of temper, rendering him as all know somewhat difficult to live with. He was a great man, but he would have been a greater one could he have preserved his equinimity in the face of the petty cares of life. That it is felt to have been a defect is evident from the pleasure with which the publication of his letters to his youngest sister has been received. They do not add to his literary reputation, it is said, but they reveal in a striking way his strong affection for his mother and sister. And Rev. Henry M. Baird writes of them that they "bring into pleasing prominence the unaffected love, amounting almost to tenderness, that underlay a severe exterior," as if it were an unexpected revealing of human feelings whose existence had not been suspected.

It only goes to show that self-control is felt to be a strength—its lack, a weakness, no matter what may be the other qualities of the individual. Anger never convinces, however just the provocation. Sympathy is never deepened by excess of grief, whatever the cause or occasion. To be a real ruler anywhere, it is necessary to rule one's own self. The worker in a wrong cause may be a victor over the righteous man if he holds himself steady and keeps his brain clear of the fogs which passion brings.

In the supremacy of self-control, writes Herbert Spencer, consists one of the perfections of the ideal man. And this is true in all the relations and circumstances of life.

"Who conquers self—he is a hero born."

EMILY S. BOUTON.

## The Cozy Corner

In the midst of pickling, preserving and canning; caring for the extra help that is needed on a farm at this season of the year in addition to the usual, every day work; endeavoring to find a little time for sewing or mending, or to devote to social duties, the housekeeper of today has hardly time to plan her work, much less, time to sit, or lie down for a little rest, during the day.

---

At least she thinks she has not, but if every woman would insist upon, at least, ten minutes of perfect rest each day, she would find that it would do her a world of good, and she would accomplish quite as much work, and do it better, than if she "stopped only for meals," as we hear so many women say they do in a busy time.

---

Says a friend at my elbow: "How many times have you said this, in the Cozy Corner? It seems as if I remember reading something of the kind every year."

True, I have often urged upon my friends who meet with me in this Cozy Corner of The Blade, each week, the necessity of a few moments of rest, and I shall, very likely, continue to preach this gospel to them, not only this year but every year we are permitted to meet together, because I so thoroughly believe in its efficacy.

Constant dropping of water, will, in time, wear away the hardest stone, and it is possible that after a time this urgency of mine, may persuade some woman to try this simple way of saving her strength and temper.

---

The following letter is very apropos to the subject of temper. Let us all think of it when we are tempted to believe some one is unpleasant in this respect, and see if we cannot find an excuse for them:

I read somewhere the other day—I forget if it was in a patent medicine advertisement or not—about what a difference one's physical condition makes with that person's thoughts and actions.

It said that many a poor woman who makes all her family miserable by being cross and gloomy, would be one of the most pleasant of persons if some physical pain were removed.

I wonder if allowances will be made for our health when our actions are judged? Of course we should try to be just as good and cheerful when our bodies are suffering, as when they are not, and many persons succeed, but we all know it is much more difficult to be pleasant when we have a headache, or are suffering with pain in any way, so I think that while we should be patient with others, we should do all we can to keep ourselves in good health.—Hollis.

---

The following letter is one of many of the same nature received by the editor, and is given because she feels that the idea embodied in it, should be impressed as often as possible upon the public mind in order that the comfort it has given to this friend may be received and accepted by others who find the whole of their light and happiness gone out when a dear one has stepped through the doorway of death into another of the mansions prepared for them in our father's house:

To the Household Editor, Dear Friend:—I feel strangely impelled to write this and tell my high appreciation of your article in a late Household entitled "The Veil Shall be Rent," and with what pleasure and satisfaction I read it. In the sad years I have passed sighing for the "touch of a vanished hand" I have never read anything that was so comforting, and I feel that I would always be indebted to you did I not make this acknowledgment.

The subject of immortality has been one of deep concern and much thought, on my part, since a loved one passed over and all investigation and research seemed unsatisfying, but your article was gratifying in the extreme. Before the brilliancy of its cogent logic Paley's Evidence and Butter's Analogy paled before the mind. To me it was a gushing fountain in a desert waste at which the thirsty soul might slake its thirst a green oasis in the burning sand at which the hungry heart might sate its longing; a consoling whisper to the sorrow benighted soul, telling of the "touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still."

It seemed to make immortality, or a future life, a necessary, logical corollary of the life that now is; the sequence of a fixed law. Such argument, to my mind, alone makes immortality possible. Yes, truly do you say that the "difference in the so-called dead and the living is only a difference in the degree of consciousness."

Again let me thank you: I can now look upon that "vacant chair with far less horror than I ever did before."—Matt.

---

We want to thank A Minister for his reply to our question.

We are all farmer's daughters and have not had much advantage in the way of getting an education.

We are glad that some one, who could, took the pains to help us, and hope he will always have kindness shown him in times of need.

This is a pretty good old world anyway; don't you think so, Miss Bouton? —One of the Three.

Indeed it is a good world, and just such bright, wideawake, appreciative girls as you, do a great deal to make it better every day.

---

Dear Cosy Corner Friends, may I come in for a moment? I want to tell Hope that her letter was a real comfort to me.

This world is full of sad faces because it is full of sad hearts. Men and women do not carry sunshine in their faces, because there is no sunshine in their souls. The way to appear joyful is to be joyful; to rejoice in the Lord, for even in affliction we may find the fountain of perpetual blessing whence unfailing waters flow.

I trust every member of the Cosy Corner will strive to wear a sunny face. Smiles and kind words are but little things, but they are the responses of our higher, better nature to the emotions of the soul.

How every one loves a cheerful person, now the tired housewife longs for a smile from those for whence she has been faithfully toiling. Must she look in vain? Ah, no; tell her how you appreciate her efforts and behold the sunshine in her face.

Likewise the weary, tired and ever-faithful husband whose cares for his loved ones are sometimes overwhelming, he needs your smiles to fill his life and soul with sunshine. The aged, who are leaning upon us for a support, just a little longer, perhaps, smiles come to them like the quiet rain of summer, making fresh and verdant the weary path of life.

Let us be more unselfish in every way, asking God to help us love the beautiful, the true, the just, the holy.

Oh, I have stayed so long. I wonder if H. A. F. and others, who foster such a dislike for old maids, are present? I felt sure they were out, or I could not have been persuaded to come in.

I want to give the cook a recipe, tried and true, for chicken dumplings, so I will ask one and all to pardon my intrusion and I will enter the kitchen where so many good things are being prepared.—Cheerful Maria.

---

About the girl who wrote the letter and put it into the pocket of the overalls which our friend's husband bought, I would like to say a word.

To any one who knows what the weary grind of work in a factory of any kind is: the long days of steady work amid the buzz of machinery, in a hot, poorly ventilated (in many cases) room, for very small wages, just barely sufficient at the best, to pay for the commonest necessaries of life, no one, I say, who has any idea of this life, could blame a girl for doing almost anything to get away from it.

Think of a girl with a love for a country life, having to endure this: one who longs to be out in the sunshine and fresh air; one who loves the ever-varying (though it may be hard) work of a farmer's wife, or daughter, being obliged to be confined for days and months and often years, in a factory, and the only change she can have is in her room in a cheap boarding house—think of this, and I am sure no one could have a thought of blame, but, rather, great sympathy for her, and the hope that the letter spoken of may be handed to some good man who will offer her the home she craves.—Susie.

---

On the same subject, as Susie's letter, comes a practical suggestion of a remedy for such troubles:

Since reading Mrs. Chadwick's letter in the Cosy Corner, I have been unable to put the matter away from me. When I think that there are girls who are driven to such methods asking for relief from their work, I wonder if we who have happy homes in the country have not some responsibility in the case. What if it were our daughter who had been forced by adverse circumstances to live amid such uncongenial surroundings? Would we not wish that some good, motherly woman from the country would take her into her home and give her a chance for her life, and health and happiness?

How can we find these girls, how let them know that we are willing to help them, to save them from sin when their factory life becomes unbearable? There are good women in every city who would be glad to act as your agents in this work, or clergymen who could help you if you asked them.

I am going to send for one girl and see if I can not help her, though I am not able to give her anything but a home and a chance to learn how to do house-work, if she does not already know how.

It isn't much to do, to share the good things God has given me with her, but I hope it may be some help to her.* At any rate, I shall have no quiet for my conscience until I do.

Will some other country woman do the same? Perhaps it may be the means of saving a soul, as well as a body.—Country Woman.

---

Alice, asks if it will be proper for her to wear a shirt-waist in traveling upon the cars. It will be proper and very comfortable. You can carry a jacket to wear when it is needed, but in a car the shirt-waist is generally sufficient.

Have a dark, cloth skirt, white collar, and a neat tie, and you will be properly arrayed for a journey in almost any direction.

If you carry in your hand-bag a clean collar, a supply of fresh handkerchiefs and a more dressy shirt-waist for extra occasions, you can get along for several days with no more baggage than this, and if you travel for comfort you will dispense with everything possible in that line.

E. M. B.—Rates for foreign travel are no lower this year than heretofore, as far as I know. I cannot tell you why so many people are going to Europe this summer, unless it is because they are just ready to go now. Many will doubtless go now to avoid the crowd that is expected to go next year, to attend the exposition.

Cook:—Rhubarb, or pie plant, can be kept all winter by cutting the stalks in small pieces, packing them tightly in glass jars and then filling the jars with clear, cold water. Screw the tops on and place in a cool, dark place.

### THE BLADE COOK.

Already the canning and preserving has begun, and most housekeepers have their currant jelly and small fruit prepared for winter. But the cherries, berries of all kinds and larger fruits are coming in such quick succession that there is no time to rest from these labors, and the cook has to spend hours over the fire preparing these grateful additions to the winter bill of fare.

---

The old-fashioned rule of "pound for pound" is seldom used. In canning fruit the sugar has nothing whatever to do with the fruit, and is added only to improve the taste. The success in canning depends upon the perfect exclusion of the air, and this is accomplished by filling the cans to overflowing with the boiling hot fruit and sealing them at once.

---

Large fruits should be pared and thrown into cold water to revent discoloration, then boiled in clear water, in which from one-fourth to one-half teaspoonful of powdered alum has been dissolved. When tender, the fruit should be boiled for five or ten minutes in a syrup made as rich as you choose.

The alum helps to preserve the shape of the fruit, and is especially to be recommended in preparing small and soft fruit.

---

In canning berries, the sugar should be sprinkled over them and allowed to stand for two hours. Then allow them to come to the boiling point in the clear alum water, skim them out, place in the hot cans, fill with the syrup and seal. In this way their shape, color and flavor will be better preserved.

### Marmalade and Jams.

In making these, the berries (or fruit) are heated and then pressed through a sieve to remove the seeds and skins; then add the sugar—one-half pound to a pint of the juice—return to the fire and boil rapidly for twenty minutes, stirring it frequently to prevent burning. Pour into cups or glasses and seal.

## The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

A Soldier's Daughter sends this verse, which is well worth remembering:

"Don't forget that there are others
Who have burdens they must bear;
Don't forget that God's above you,
That He has you in His care—
O! the ills of men are many,
And the Lord has much to do,
But be hopeful, try to-morrow,
He may get around to you."
—Soldier's Daughter.

---

Esme Roy makes the following suggestion:

Could it not be arranged to hold "real meetings" among the M. G. R. members in some of the large cities during the expositions and state fairs this fall? If such meetings could be held they would give the members an opportunity to become personally acquainted, and would add new life to the circle.—Esme Roy.

Miss Prudence will add to this that when the Centennial of Ohio is celebrated in Toledo, in 1902, that it will be an excellent opportunity for holding a really, truly meeting at the Blade rooms in the Centennial building. The Ohio members must certainly arrange to be present to welcome those from other states, and to become personally acquainted with each other and with The Blade staff, who will be glad to meet them.

How will they be recognized? First, by the badge, which every one should wear, and then by—well, by the generally fine appearance that will distinguish the Blade Merry-Go-Rounds in any company.

---

One of our "Pioneers" was belated in coming to the re-union, but we are all ready to welcome him to our meeting to-day. He is not only a M. G. R. but the Schoolmistress claims him as one of her "best boys." Here he is, waiting to speak with you all:

In the words of Jefferson, "I still live." But I have been like the other fellow in the British Parliament, "Dumb, silent, speechless—and he ain't sayin' a word."

I once knew an eccentric gentleman who spoke to another, who had maintained a long silence at a gay evening gathering, thus: "Say, if you are a fool, you are a wise man, but if you are a wise man you are a fool."

I had nothing wise to say, so I kept silent, until the call for a reunion was issued, and having answered roll call, I will subside after wishing all many happy returns of the day.—Elfa.

---

It has been a long time since we had the pleasure of meeting our "Twin Sister:"

Was not our meeting last week a pleasant one? I for one thought so.

Harold, I want to thank you for your kind letter; it contained so many good things. And why should we not be happy here in this, our temporary home? God gave us this home to live in and to make a preparation for a better one.

He surely does not want any of his children to be unhappy, so let us strive to be as cheerful as possible. The birds are happy as the days and nights are long, teaching us a beautiful lesson.

The mother bird pushes her young out of the nest for it to battle with the world, and so are many young men and women pushed on the mercy of the world to make of themselves what they can, and just the character the young man or woman has to-day, so will they mold the world in the future, for it will be their place next to take the affairs of this world into their hands, and do with it what they will.

Ought we not, then, to be cheerful and happy, living our motto as best we can?

Of course, it can't all be sunshine and happiness, for there must be some rain to make the sunshine grow in our souls. So I will say to Leal:

"Be still sad heart, and cease repining.
Behind the clouds the sun is still shining.
Thy fate is the common fate of all,
Some days must be dark and dreary."
—Twin Sister.

---

I suppose I am forgotten by all, but I am still interested in you, and have not written because there seemed so many others to be admitted.

It is now beautiful summer, and for some persons it is vacation; for others, the hardest work of the year.

Here in Western Pennsylvania, the harvest, with the terrible heat, is just commencing.

I think it would be very interesting for the members, when they write, to tell why they chose their nom de plume, and explain their meaning. There must be some reason, for when one thinks of the names there are some very strange ones, such as "Quien Sabe," "Zack Stubbs," "John E. Short," and many others.

I chose mine because it was the name of the heroine of a novel which I read and admired. Nev, if you are still in this country, please let us hear from you, our names are almost alike.—Neva.

---

Dear M. G. R.'s:—The reading of so many bright and chatty letters has proved an inspiration, and I, too, wish to be heard, though I fear my ability to interest will not be equal to that of some of your other members.

Books seem to be the topic of conversation and a very profitable one it may be made. What a comforting thought that the men of genius in past ages have worked for me. By the outlay of a few cents, I may become possessed of the works which have cost some man, or woman, years of toil and endeavor.

How profoundly grateful I feel that such people as Dickens, George Eliot, Sir Walter Scott, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and so on, ad infinitum, have existed and if there be any merit in the saying that "the man who makes me laugh is my benefactor," then a ten-fold debt of gratitude I owe to England's son, Jerome K. Jerome.

"Wee Mousie" asks for an opinion from the M. G. R.'s as to "David Copperfield." I have read, and re-read, the book and in my estimation it is not inferior to anything in English literature. How I have sympathized with Little Em'ly; "God bless" 'd Agnes; laughed at the spooney David and foolish Dora, and loved the somewhat eccentric though thoroughly tender-hearted and kind Betsy Trotwood.

I am not afraid of the bugaboo called the waste basket, so I somewhat brusquely say, Adieu.—Missouri Echo.

No danger of such letters finding the waste-basket.

---

Another good letter on books, is from Prairie Flower:

I like my G. A. R. badge very much. Like some of you, I have not yet met another "wearer," though I've worn mine nearly two years.

To me Titus made the crucifixion of Christ seem more real than the Bible, or any thing else I ever read does.

The Lamplighter I've read again and again.

The Wrestler of Philippi I think is nice, but not as good as Titus.

I have nearly finished Dickens' works. David Copperfield, Little Dorit and Nicholas Nickelby are my favorites.

Though Little Nell, in Old Curiosity Shop, is a lovely character, that hideous dwarf spoiled my pleasure in that book.—Prairie Flower.

---

Here are a few brief descriptions of the homes of some of our new members:

Gypsy Claire, Iowa:—I live near a river and the high rocks covered with trees, mosses and flowers make the scenery very beautiful.

I think the topics for discussion are very instructive, and the literary studies have been interesting.—Gypsy Claire.

Josephine.—M. G. R.'s: My home is in a thriving little city in Texas. The soldiers were once stationed here. There was a fort here. The town has about 1,700 inhabitants. The occupations of this country are mostly farming and cattle raising.

I have seen letters from almost every state and so I thought I would write from Texas.—Josephine.

My home is situated about four miles from the historic town of Manassas, near the old stone bridge across Bull Run where the two great battles were fought. If any one has any questions to ask about the battle ground I will be glad to answer them.—Virginia Boy.

---

## A MIDNIGHT INCIDENT.

No far search is needed along the wind-swept coast of New England to find women of heroic fibre, and a fertility of resource as notable as their unselfishness.

During the night of the great "February blizzard" (1899) one of these good women, living on one of the thoroughfares of the Massachusetts "North Shore," kept a light burning and a supply of hot coffee ready for possible need. It was not the first time this "lady bountiful" had watched on wild winter nights lest a sufferer should struggle by her door unseen.

Her husband lay on the sofa, and the rest of the family were abed. The wind shrieked outside, dashing the snow against the panes, and the very house shuddered in the plunges of the storm.

Tree-branches broke, telegraph poles snapped and fell, and the drifts in the streets piled higher and higher.

Every little while the sleepless housewife went to the window and looked out. She could see little, for the flying snow was thick as smoke. Only now and then a flash when the wind blew the fallen electric wires together "made darkness visible," and showed her where the road lay. One of these flashes revealed something that startled her. She called to her husband:

"There's a man wandering around in the snow out on the lawn!"

The drowsy husband thought she might be mistaken.

"There is some one out there, and there's a team in the street stuck fast!"

The husband roused himself and struggled into his boots and ulster. In a very short time he had a lantern lit, and was out, capped and mittened, in the storm, while his wife made swift preparations to receive a guest.

It was a sorry-looking figure that the man of the house brought in with him,—cap and coat, hair, beard and eyebrows powdered white,—the effigy of a half-frozen teamster who had been stalled in the snow on his way from Marblehead to Salem. The warmth of the room soon brought him to himself, and a few minutes later he was sitting by the fire drinking hot coffee and finding out where he was.

"This is comfort," he said, "but my poor horses—faithful old fellows. I hadn't a thought but I could get home when I—"

"But," interrupted the lady, "we are not going to let your horses freeze. There's a barn at our next neighbor's, a few rods farther on."

Her husband stood in his storm rig, thinking of the team, but doubting his ability to extricate it without help.

"My dear madam," said the stranger, "my horses could not be forced a step further. They're swamped in the snow-bank, and the wind in their faces blinds 'em."

"Then unhitch them, and bring them up on the veranda and blanket them. They will be out of the wind there—partly at least. No, let me think; we can do better than that," she added. "Lead the poor creatures into the basement laundry. I'll move things out of the way and open the door."

The lady's husband was wondering what would come next. He mildly suggested that the back yard gate was snowed in and could not be opened; but her reply was quick and decisive:

"Lift it off the hinges."

The teamster looked up inquiringly. Her prompt and friendly interest in his case put new life into him. His host was beginning to laugh.

"What she says goes," he exclaimed. "Come, we'll dig out those horses. I never thought before what capital fodder cribs wash tubs would make."

After a good deal of floundering the men succeeded in leading the fagged and bewildered beasts to the basement door, and stabling them in the laundry. They were a fine pair of grays, and the lady welcomed them with admiring pity. Then another hospitable impulse seized her as she looked at their snow-covered backs and sides.

"The poor dear things! They are cold. Take them into the cellar where the furnace is. Rub them down and we'll give them a hot supper."

Her husband winked at the teamster. "All right," he said. "It takes a woman to know what a horse wants. But where's the feed?"

"You wait," said the lady, and skipped up stairs.

"Don't she beat all?" remarked the man of the house. "Did you ever see such a woman for expedients? It's always so. I call her 'General Caretaker,' for she takes in the whole world. "I'm only a private when she commands."

The teamster gave hearty and complimentary assent, but the amused wonder of both men grew perceptibly when the practical woman came down stairs with the "feed" in a big bucket, and two big-rimmed old straw hats for nose-baskets.

"Have you got coffee and baked beans in the pail?" quizzed her husband.

The good wife was laughing now herself, and the hilarity became general when she explained.

"There was only a little Indian meal, but I emptied all the oatmeal, cracked wheat, graham and crackers into the pail, and made a hot-water mush, and I put in a little salt and a pinch or two of ginger."

But the horses ate it.

When the guest took his leave the next day—as soon as the road was broken out to make travel possible—he felt an embarrassment of gratitude, for his benefactors would take no money.

"After I'd gone to bed last night, thinking of the way you entertain strangers," he said to his hostess, "some of my Bible came back to me, and I told myself I was no angel, but considering the pains you took for me I ought to be one. 'Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all.' Good-by, and God bless you—and I only wish women like you could vote."

And shaking hands warmly, the honest teamster parted from two friends whom he will never forget. Probably his horses never will, so long as they travel that road.—The Youth's Companion.

"IT WAS A SORRY LOOKING FIGURE."

# THE YOUNGFOLKS

AND ISN'T IT MY BOY OR GIRL,
THE WISEST, BRAVEST PLAN,
WHATEVER COMES OR DOESN'T COME,
TO DO THE BEST YOU CAN?

PHOEBE CARY.

## TIME ENOUGH.

Two little squirrels out in the sun,
One gathered nuts, the other had none;
"Time enough yet," his constant refrain,
"Summer is only just on the wane."

Listen, my child, while I tell you his fate:
He roused him at last but he roused him too late;
Down fell the snow from the pitiless cloud
And gave little squirrel a spotless white shroud.

Two little boys in a school room were placed,
One always perfect, the other disgraced;
"Time enough yet for my learning," he said;
"I'll climb by and by from the foot to the head."

Listen, my darling: Their locks have turned gray,
One as a governor is sitting to-day;
The other, a pauper, looks out at the door
Of the almshouse, and idles his days as of yore.

Two kinds of people we meet every day:
One is at work, the other at play—
Living uncared for, dying unknown—
The busiest hive hath ever a drone.

Tell me, my child, if the squirrels have taught
The lesson I long to impart in your thought;
Answer me this, and my story is done,
Which of the two would you be, little one?
—Selected.

## THE CUBAN BEGGAR GIRL.

(By John R. McMahon).

Good-by was a tangle-haired midget, and came regularly every day to our camp with a two-quart tomato can in one hand and a little bag slung over her shoulder, wherewith to collect the remnants of the soldiers' mess. Her eyes were brown, her cheeks just plump enough, her bare little legs and arms well proportioned; her face always bore an expression of cheerful seriousness. I guess she was about eight years old.

At first when Good-by came to camp she was quite shy, and stood silently near the refuse barrels with her implements of collection, when some of the kinder-hearted men would scrape out the leavings on their plates into the tomato can and throw pieces of bread and hardtack into the little girl's bag. Afterwards she acquired confidence, and seven days a week visited our tents at the mess call, starting in at the head of the company street. Some days there would be such a surplus of rations that she would fill her can and bag before she got halfway down the line and then she would trot away and, I suppose, notify her little companions at the child-beggars' rendezvous under a big tree outside of camp, that Company D had a fine lot of dinner left.

Anita was Good-by's right name, but everybody called her by the other, because that was all the English she knew at first, and because of the way she had of walking into your tent and smilingly saying "Good-by!" as she held out her little hand. She meant "How do you do?"

"Senorita Good-by," I said to her one day, "what a terrible eater you are for a small body! Here you've got two quarts of olla podrida in your can—soup, meat, potatoes, and I know not what else—besides that large bagful of bread that you stagger under. Do you eat it all? Surely you can't weigh more than three times as much as your booty."

"Oh, Senjepto," cried the little creature in distress, "do not think it! I only eat my share. There are five others."

"You have a family, then?"

"Well, it is my aunt's family," said Good-by, clasping her hands. "No hay ni padre ni madre"—I have no father or mother.

It seemed that she was an orphan from earliest remembrance. Her aunt was a Cuban soldier's widow, with four young children. Good-by was the chief support of the house.

Now, among my tent-mates was a blond-haired giant, rather reckless, but warm-hearted, whose name was George Boutelle. Before he enlisted in the volunteer army to fight Spain (but never got a chance, for the extent of our service was garrison duty in Cuba), his business was that of a railroad engineer. A bright, whole-souled fellow, but a little reckless, as I said: a trifle too fond of conviviality. He had been promoted once to a sergeantcy, but a glass too much at the wrong time caused his reduction to the ranks. He was always jolly, performed the most disagreeable duty with a joke, and was the best-liked man in our company.

The midget Good-by and the giant Boutelle developed a strong friendship for each other. Good-by, as she frankly told me, infinitely admired the handsome six-foot private—that flower of the splendid race of Americanos. "How easy," she said reflectively, to me one day, "it would be for Senor Chorge to crush me with one hand! What a big man! I am sure there is no one in the world could resist his strength. Holy Mother! he is so good-looking, too." Boutelle, on his side, grew very fond of his small admirer, with whom, however, he could only converse fragmentarily. Sometimes I would act as interpreter for the two. When she made her daily call he always shook hands with her, patted her on the head and put half his dinner into her can, saying he could get more—which wasn't always so. Occasionally George would play Joseph's trick on his brethern, stealthily slipping a Spanish silver piece into the child's bag, and next day enjoying her report of an astonishing lucky find. Once she brought him a rose, and was very much embarrassed because she had to present it in full sight of all of us. We were eating, and somebody started to make fun of the poor little girl's gift. George admonished him that if he cared to preserve the integrity of his countenance he would not laugh at Good-by; at Boutelle he might crack jokes as much as he pleased.

One day some cases of yellow fever broke out in the lowest quarter of the town, and in consequence all Cubans were quarantined from our camp. This meant that the little beggar children also couldn't enter camp any more. We were likewise ordered not to enter Guanajay, and the officers drilled us pretty severely, both to keep us occupied and in the best condition to resist the dreaded fever. There was no epidemic, however, and at the end of a fortnight the quarantine was removed, except that for some reason no little native food collectors were to be allowed in camp. Thus we saw no more of Good-by in our tents, nor had seen her at all in the last two weeks.

Boutelle and I went to town together a few days after the lifting of the quarantine. We visited several stores, bought some things in the way of Spanish relics, and finally brought up at a restaurant. The bare-armed waiter was setting the second course of lettuce and fried fish before us, when Boutelle spied Good-by with her tin can and little bag standing among the brigade of beggar-children outside the lattice work in front of the restaurant. She had just arrived, and would have run away when she saw us, but my companion called her to come in. She entered shamefacedly.

"How are you, Good-by?" said Boutelle pleasantly, holding out his hand. "Sit down and eat with us."

"Do, senorita," I reinforced. "Put down your things and we will have a little chat."

Poor Good-by. She almost cried with pleasure, and yet hesitated greatly about the propriety of accepting the invitation of her exalted friends.

"I want to know the news," said Boutelle (I translated for him). "You must sit with us."

So the child finally put down her bag and can, and we commanded the prodigiously smiling waiter to postpone his grinning and set another plate.

Good-by ate about as much as a sparrow's rations, but became quite at ease under our skillful matter-of course manner, and told of little affairs domestic and civil, such as her baby cousin's development of teeth, her aunt's finding a couple of days' work, the apprehension of a housebreaker, the wonderful progress in the English primer of neighbor Santiago Gonzales, etc. In turn Good-by asked us many questions about America, which seemed to her a land where everybody was rich and happy. She shivered a little at the picture of winter, and muttered that we water rose up to the skies and then fell like flour. Surely it was cold enough at night in Cuba, without having it so bitter both day and night that you had to shut all the doors and make a big fire. Why, the only way she kept warm here at night was by keeping very close to her little cousins' bodies. No palms there either, but many other and beautiful trees. And such a vast country, such cities! How wonderful! She always thought the United States was a little smaller than Spain.

"Are the American ladies as beautiful as the men?" inquired Good-by at length, rather bashfully.

We laughed in our sleeves at this question, and I informed Good-by that American women were a thousand times superior to the men in every respect.

"Ah!" she cried, "I would like to see one of those American senoras."

"Here you are," said Boutelle, twinkling eyed, producing a small photograph from his inside pocket. "There's an American young lady. What do you think of her?"

Good-by gazed long and earnestly at the photograph.

"She is very beautiful indeed," she sighed. "Your—your friend, Senor Boutelle?"

Boutelle changed color a bit, and responded:

"Yes. Good-by; we're pretty good friends."

When we had finished the meal, the little beggars from outside came in and collected in their tin cans what was left on our plates; then we had to distribute "con cent" apiece to them. We parted from Good-by after giving her a dollar for her aunt and promising to call on the family.

(To be Continued.)

THE MIDGET GOOD-BY.

## OUR WONDER COLUMN.

### 1—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in England in 1673. He entered Cambridge at the age of 16 years and took his first degree in arts three years later. Having passed five years in the study of medicine in the most celebrated school in Italy, he obtained a diploma as doctor of medicine in 1702. He returned to England and was soon distinguished for his success in his chosen profession. In 1828 he gave to the world original and complete explanations of one of the most wonderful discoveries that had ever been made in the world of medicine. This made him more famous and procured for him every honor that could be conferred upon him. He died in 1857.

L. L. S.

### 2—CHARADE.

I am composed of eight letters:
My 1 2 is a masculine term.
My 1 2 3 is a feminine adjective.
My 1 2 3 4 is the name of a very beautiful woman.
My 1 2 3 4 5 is the name of a king.
My 3 4 5 was found in the ark of the covenant.
My 5 4 2 was a royal city of Canaan.
My whole is the name of a very wicked woman.

C. M. B.

### 3—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X
X X X X
X X X X
X X X X

1.—Name of a town in China.
2.—An ancient writer.
3.—A city in South America.

### 4—A scripture proper name.

Lancelot.

### 5—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A woman having a quantity of eggs to sell said that were the eggs removed either two, three, four, five or six at a time, one would remain, but if removed seven at a time would leave no remainder. How many eggs did she have at the least calculation? Give us your rule.

Elfa.

### 5—QUERY.

Who can tell us the peculiarity of the harvest moon that distinguishes it from the moon at any other time?

E. M. B.

### 6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"I hold that Christian grace abounds
Where charity is seen; that when
We climb to Heaven, 'tis on rounds
Of love to men."

Wild Fern.

### Answers to Puzzles Given July 13.

1.—Nelson Dingley, jr.
2.—The letter D.
3.—Paw, polar, alibi, nabob, rib.
4.—The shorter diagonal is 24 rods long; the longer diagonal is 38 rods long. The longer and shorter sides are, respectively, 19.7482+ rods, and 14.8074+ rods long.
5.—The Upas valley of Java is three-quarters of a mile in circumference, and from 20 to 30 feet deep. Carbonic acid gas rises from this to about 10 feet above the surface. No animal or vegetable life can exist near the place. A dog thrown into the valley will die in 14 seconds, and birds die in attempting to fly over it.
6.—Epimenides, a Cretan poet, wrote: "In him we live, move and have our being."

### Chat.

G. W. B. sends this rule for finding the length of an isosceles triangle: Divide the longer diagonal by the sum of the terms of the ratio and multiply the quotient by their product.

The Schoolmistress was glad to see Elfa this week, or his "physico-chemical representation," as he calls his photograph, since she was obliged to go into another room to see it. He is the only one [illegible] ding new work this week.

Answers from W. P. E. and C. M. B.

# News of the Week.

## COL. INGERSOLL DEAD.

**The Last Moments of a Noted Character.**

New York, July 22.—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll whose death occurred yesterday at his summer home at Dobbs Ferry, had for three years suffered from heart trouble, but it never drove him to his bed or forced him to give up his busy life. He consulted several specialists, and medicines were prescribed for him which gave him relief during an attack of pain, and he began to feel that the malady was not serious.

But a few weeks ago his trouble grew a little more serious. The attacks of pain became more and more frequent and more lasting. Pains chased across his chest and there was a feeling of oppression. No one thought it serious even then; he least of all.

On Thursday night the family gathered in the billiard-room. There were the Colonel and Mrs. Ingersoll, Mrs. W. B. Parker, her mother, Mrs. Watson H. Brown, and Miss Maude Ingersoll, the daughters, C. P. Farrell and Mrs. Farrell, the latter Mrs. Ingersoll's sister; Miss Eva Farrell, their daughter, and Mr. Brown, the Colonel's son-in-law. It was a merry family, and Colonel Ingersoll was the merriest of all.

He made some difficult shots and every one laughed uproariously, but none more loudly than Ingersoll himself.

At 10 p. m. Colonel Ingersoll laid down his cue, and with Mr. Farrell he strolled to the piazza and lighted a cigar, taking his seat in the old white rocking-chair, in which he sat so many years. He smoked on, and looked at the stars as they glimmered above the tree-tops.

"This is a beautiful world," he said, getting up and starting for his room.

First to come downstairs in the morning was Miss Eva Farrell, who had just come from the room of Colonel Ingersoll and his wife, the big, sunny room on the south-west corner of the great house, overlooking the Hudson a mile below.

"Uncle Bob had a bad night," she said, "He was sick at his stomach, and couldn't take anything except a cup of coffee for his breakfast."

"I hear you had a bad night," said Mr. Farrell, when he saw the Colonel at 10 a. m.

"Well, not so bad," said Colonel Ingersoll. But the family argued with him and he decided to call Dr. A. Alexander Smith, his regular physician, who has a summer home at Greenwich, Conn.

"Will you be there to-morrow?" asked Col. Ingersoll over the telephone, and Dr. Smith said "Yes."

Dr. Smith said he would expect him, and told him to keep on taking nitro-glycerine tablets that he had prescribed, once in fifteen minutes till the pain subsided.

After his telephone talk Col. Ingersoll lighted a cigar, and sat down in his favorite chair, while Mr. Farrell went over to the hammock in the corner of the piazza and feel asleep. When he awoke

ACTS GENTLY ON THE
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY,
DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS
OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION
PERMANENTLY
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.
BUY THE GENUINE—MANUF'D BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS PRICE 50c PER BOTTLE.

COLONEL ROBERT GREEN INGERSOLL.

from his doze it was almost 11:30 a. m., and Col. Ingersoll had arisen from his chair.

"I'm going up-stairs for a moment," he said, "and when I come down I can beat you another game of billiards."

Mr. Farrell accepted the challenge, and sat down to wait for the colonel, who went to his room, where Mrs. Ingersoll was. He sat down in a chair across the room and smiled at his wife.

"How do you feel now?" she asked, and the reply was: "Oh, much better."

"Luncheon is almost ready," she said.

"Let me have it sent up-stairs for you."

"No," he replied decidedly, "I don't want anybody to wait on me yet."

Little did he know that these were to be the last words he ever was to utter. He sat in his chair and yawned. His wife noticed his tongue.

"Why," she said, "it's as white as chalk.

Col. Ingersoll smiled for just the smallest part of a second, then his head fell back. His jaw fell and his eyes took on the blankness of insensibility.

"He has fainted," cried Mrs. Ingersoll to the housekeeper, Miss Sharkey. She looked, but to her it meant more.

"The colonel is dying," she cried, running out of the room to arouse the household.

Mr. Farrell ran for Dr. L. H. Salisbury, who has a place next door, and Mr. Brown jumped into a grocer's wagon standing at the door and drove down the hill to the drug store in the village.

He was on his way back again in a minute with a retort of pure oxygen. But he was too late. Dr. Salisbury was there, holding Col. Ingersoll's pulse and listening for his heart beats.

"The colonel is dead," he said.

He had died instantly. There was not a twitch of a muscle, not a spasm of pain. The heart simply had ceased to beat.

---

Robert Green Ingersoll was born at Dresden, in Yates county, New York, on Aug. 11, 1833. His father was a Congregational minister, who had five children, two daughters and three sons, of whom Robert was the youngest. The daughters were named Mary and Ruth. Robert received more than a common school education. He was 10 years old when the family went west, first to Wisconsin and along until he had mastered enough law to try the examination.

Robert was still under age when he was admitted to the bar. He and his brother Clark opened a law office in Shawneetown. The brothers became prominent in local politics and Clark was sent to the legislature. About the same time he became engaged to a handsome young lady in Erie, Pa., and married her. This led to the brothers changing their residence and going to Peoria, where they arrived in the early part of 1857.

Robert had a wonderful memory, quick understanding and ready wit. In 1860 he received the nomination for congress against William Kellogg, a noted politician and campaigner, who was, in 1864, appointed by President Lincoln minister to Guatemala and, in 1866, by President Johnston chief justice of Nebraska. Ingersoll made a spirited canvass, replied with wonderful force to the arguments of his opponent and, although running on the Democratic ticket, went further than Kellogg in denunciation of slavery. Kellogg was elected and Robert declared that he would not again run for office.

In 1862 he went to the war as colonel of the Eleventh Illinois cavalry. In a year and a half after that he denounced Democracy. His brother, Clark, whose full name was Eben Clark Ingersoll, succeeded Owen Lovejoy in congress on the death of that eminent Abolitionist, in 1864. Robert returned to the practice of law and Clark continued in congress for six or seven years. In 1866 Governor Oglesby appointed Robert attorney-general of Illinois. In 1866 he was named for governor, but did not secure the nomination. He continued practicing law until the Cincinnati convention, when he made his famous speech in nominating "The Plumed Knight," James G. Blaine, for President. The same year that he went to the front as a soldier he married Miss Eva Parker, the daughter of a Tazewell county, Illinois, farmer.

Robert raised four regiments early in the summer of 1861, and went out as colonel of one of them, the Eleventh Illinois cavalry. He was first ordered with his men to St. Louis, thence down the Tenessee river, and to Shiloh. From Shiloh he was ordered to Corinth, Miss., and later to Blackland, Ala. He took part in the battle of Corinth, and was captured and exchanged. He served as chief of cavalry in the Division of Tennessee at Jackson, Miss. He was offered a generalship, but declined it on the ground that, with his lack of experience in military matters, the command of a regiment was all the responsibility he was willing to accept. In 1863, at the imperative demand of his physician, he resigned. He was a brave officer, and very popular with his command, and with the officers about him.

Personally Colonel Ingersoll was one of the most charming of men. To hear him laugh was to have the sense of humor aroused at once. Peculiarly kindly, too, in his views of the acts and speech of others, he was charitable in his opinions, even of those who denounce him most bitterly. His voice was full and sweet. Eloquent as are many passages in his published orations they gained an added charm from the music of the delivery.

In the manner of Colonel Ingersoll there was much that suggested a boy. There was the same interest in the subject for the moment, the same hearty enjoyment of that which struck his fancy.

On the platform the man seemed to dilate, to become greater in stature, with a sense of control over his audience. For he was one who could play on the emotional side of one's nature at will. At his cradle the twin sisters who rule over tears and laughter gave him a part of their power.

---

Peoria, Ill., July 24.—Memorial services to the memory of the late Col. R. G. Ingersoll, who was for many years a prominent resident of Peoria, were held in the Tabernacle here yesterday afternoon. Over 5000 of the dead orator's old time friends were in attendance, quite a number being members of his old regiment, the Eleventh Illinois cavalry, of which he was colonel. Addresses were delivered by about 20 of his old associates, neighbors, comrades and friends, and lengthy resolutions, lauding his works of charity and his courage in upholding his belief concerning freedom of thought and speech on all questions and extending sympathy to his bereaved family, were adopted by a rising vote.

A movement toward the erection of a monument to his memory in Glen Oak park, in this city, by popular subscription, was inaugurated by the appointment of a committee of fifteen to be known as the Ingersoll memorial committee, to take charge of the soliciting of funds and the erection of a suitable monument.

---

New York, July 24.—It was decided today that funeral services over the remains of Robert G. Ingersoll will be held at the family home in Dobbs Ferry tomorrow. John Clark Ridpath and O. J. Smith, life-long friends of Mr. Ingersoll, will make brief addresses.

The body will be cremated either tomorrow afternoon or Wednesday morning.

## FILIPINO FALSEHOODS.

**One of Aguinaldo's Leaders Makes a Statement.**

Minneapolis, Minn., July 19.—The Times prints an interview which took place May 18, at San Isidro, Luzon, between its special correspondent, Martin E. Tew, of the Thirteenth Minnesota, detailed by Gen. Wheaton as brigade interpreter, and Major Lorenzo L. Zialcita, leader of Aguinaldo's cavalry, and one of the Filipino commissioners who went to General Otis with propositions for an armistice.

Major Zialcita denied emphatically that Filipino officials had ordered the burning and the wholesale murder of Americans, and cited as proof that many Filipino officers were in Manila that night and were taken prisoners. He said the proclamation of Gen. Otis proclaiming himself governor general had greatly incensed the Filipinos, but asserted that both the Filipino leaders and people believe the Americans had begun the hostilities.

Major Zialcita, speaking of the reputed promises of independence made prior to the fall of Manila, when asked by Mr. Tew if in their eagerness for independence, the Filipinos had not misunderstood or misconstrued the language of American officials and officers, replied:

"There is not the slightest mistake about this. Consul Wildman verbally made this statement to us, and we had had so much confidence in the good intentions of the United Stafes that to us it meant as much as if it had been delivered in writing.

"Besides, when we were in Cavite, a number of us had the honor of entertaining General Anderson at the Atheno Rizal. This was before Manila was taken by our forces. General Anderson on this occasion made a speech in which he said that the Americans had not come here for the purpose of taking one foot of territory, with the view of permanent possession, but for the purpose of giving the Filipinos their independence.

"On September 21, last year, on the occasion of a fiesta, a number of American officers celebrated with us at the residence of Pedarno Pacheco, and all expressed the same sentiments. On many different occasions we were told by men high in authority that Filipino independence would be recognized."

Major Zialicita was told that many people in the United States believed it the sacred duty of the United States to take possession of and govern the Philippines, inasmuch as the natives were not capable of self government. To this he replied:

"This would have been a reasonable proposition if we had demonstrated, after a fair trial, that our government was inadequate to protect life, property and personal rights. How could we prove our fitness or unfitness for self-government until we had been given an opportunity to show what we could do?"

Referring to the telegram of February 20, sent by Gen. Otis relative to the order of the Filipino government to burn Manila and massacre the whites in the city, the Filipino emissary, with a flash of anger on his face, replied:

"That was false, absolutely false. No such order was ever issued by officials at Malolos. If Gen. Otis found any such written order it was the work of friars, or some other enemy of ours. There is not a race war. We realize that in order to win we must have the support of civilized nations and must conduct our affairs accordingly.

"Early the following morning, the commissioners, under escort, started for Manila to see Gen. Otis."

### GENERAL ANDERSON

**Says There is No Truth in Zialcita's Statement.**

Fort Thomas, Ky., July 19.—General Thomas M. Anderson, commander of the department of the lakes, was seen here to-day by a representative of the Associated Press and asked for a statement concerning the Minneapolis Times' report from its Manila correspondent in which the Filipino peace commissioner, Zialcita, was quoted as saying that General Anderson at a dinner given in his honor at Cavite had said that the Americans had not come to the Philippines for the purpose of taking one foot of territory with the view of permanent possession, but for the purpose of giving the Filipinos their independence. General Anderson very promptly and decidedly said he had never used any such language. He had stated that when he reached Manila he had no transportation, forage or fuel, and he applied to Aguinaldo for these. This drew him into a correspondence with Aguinaldo, from which the general soon saw that Aguinaldo's purpose was to put every obstacle in the way of furnishing the things needed by the United States army and at the same time to lead the United States, through General Anderson, into some sort of recognition of Filipino government. In that correspondence the general says he made it plain to Aguinaldo that he was there in a purely military capacity, with no authority whatever to bind the United States by any act of recognition; that his intercourse with Aguinaldo was purely military, both being opposed by a common enemy. He also pointed out that as no nation had recognized the Filipino government or had ever given it belligerent rights it was impossible for him to do anything of the kind.

"I want it distinctly stated," said the general, "that I never at any time made any such statement as is attributed to me by Zialcita. Another matter I want to set right. I have seen it charged that I had clashed with General Otis, and one story has it that I was recalled on that account. There was no clash between me and General Otis. It is true I made a suggestion with regard to attacking the Filipinos because they were intrenching in our front, and that General Otis did not act upon it. But this made no clash. General Otis may have been acting under direct orders from Washington. As to my recall, that was dated in January, and hostilities did not begin until February, so it could have had no connection with the active campaign, as suggested."

### THE SPANISH PRISONERS.

**Commission Expects Success In Its Negotiations.**

Manila, July 19.—5:30 p. m.—The Spanish commission charged with negotiations for the release of Spanish prisoners held by the Filipinos expect to return to Tarlac soon with full authority to secure the release of all the prisoners. The commissioners hope to be able to make arrangements under which the money to be paid for the ransom of Spanish captives will be deposited in the bank, to be drawn by the Filipinos at a future date, so that the money cannot be used to carry on the war against the United States. The Filipinos have refused to allow civilian prisoners to embark on board a ship leaving Aparri, although they had passports signed by Aguinaldo.

There have been terrific rains here during the last two days. In consequence it has been necessary to use boats in moving about the streets of Manila, and the whole country is flooded. The total precipitation thus far in July has been 35 inches and in the last 31 hours 12 inches of rain have fallen.

Insurgents concealed on the bank of the Rio Grande to-day fired on the gunboat Laguna de Bay, killing one soldier and wounding two. The gunboat trained a Gatling gun upon the shore and quickly dispersed the insurgents.

### FIGHTING IN NEGROS.

**Robber Band in Negros Cut to Pieces by Byrne's Force.**

Washington, July 24.—The war department to-day made public the cablegram received yesterday from Gen. Otis, giving fuller details of the fight with the robber band on the island of Negros. Its text follows:

"The campaign against the mountain robber bands in Negros was more successful than reported. Byrne, with his 70 men, killed one-third of the 450 assembled, including their leader, a Spaniard, or Spanish mostizo. Pursuit was then made by Lieut. Evans and a detachment of the Sixth infantry, who killed three and captured one of the robbers. They captured 100 head of stock, many spears and bolos, a large quantity of provisions and destroyed 100 huts. The two casualties in Byrnes' fight are Private David S. Anderson, killed, and Albert B. Jerkes, slightly wounded, both of Co. K. OTIS."

## NEWS FROM CUBA.

### CUBAN OFFICERS' CABAL.

**They Are Opposed to Everything American.**

Havana, July 25.—A recent meeting of veterans of the Cuban war is causing considerable comment. Mayia Roderiguez presided at the meeting, at which the organization declared itself to be the only legal representaitve of the Cuban revolution. A resolution was adopted demanding that the United States make formal declaration if its intentions and supposed rights based upon the resolution passed by congress in April, 1898. The Cuban census commissioners recently appointed were criticised, speakers saying that they were mere nonentities and unknown men, in whose work the public would have no confidence, and that a census so taken would be unacceptable to the Cubans. General Andrade said the United States was fast sucking Cuba dry.

Gualberto Gomez said if President McKinley would not consider an appeal favorably, the Cubans knew what steps to take to rid the island of the heel of foreign imposition.

Messrs. Collazo, Gualberto Gomez, Cisneros and Andrade were appointed a committee to present a memorial to the authorities at Washington. This committee is composed of men antagonistic to everything done by the Americans here and who never fail to utter and print inflamatory remarks whenever the opportunity offers regarding Cubans holding office under the United States, alleging that these office holders do not represent anybody but a few fire-eaters who have been now appointed to represent the Cuban veterans.

The action of the meeting of Cuban veterans is regarding as affording confirmation of the belief that manifestos recently issued had behind them the support of a number of former Cuban officers.

### CATTLE FOR CUBA.

**Fifty Thousand Head to Be Sent There This Year.**

Washington, July 22.—In accordance with the terms of the recent order for the free admission of 50,000 head of graded cattle into Cuba within the next year, the secretary of agriculture has issued regulations covering their admission.

The regulations provide that, to secure the advantages of the order, cattle must be shipped either from Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans or Galveston, and satisfactory evidence must be supplied that they are not from the fever district, as outlined by the department.

### AMERICAN CITIZENS.

**To Become Such is the Aim of Many Spaniards.**

Havana, July 24.—An organization is being formed by some of the Spanish residents here with a view of securing American citizenship. The originators of the movement claim that in this way their property and interests will secure protection. Many Spaniards are willing to pay $500 each to become citizens of the United States.

American banking methods are becoming extremely popular with the merchants of Havana, there now being on deposit with the North American Trust company, fiscal agents of the United States in Cuba, over $4,000,000, exclusive of the government funds.

### SIX ITALIANS

**Strung Up to Trees by a Louisiana Mob.**

New Orleans, La., July 21.—A dispatch from Tallulah, La., says six Italians were lynched there last night. The names are unobtainable.

Yesterday Dr. Hodges, a prominent physician of Tallulah, quarreled with an Italian. The latter secured a shotgun and mortally wounded Dr. Hodges. The shooting created intense excitement. A mob immediately captured the would-be assassin and five of his friends, strung them all up to trees and filled their bodies with buckshot.

New Orleans, July 22.—The five Sicilians who were hanged by a mob at Tallula, in Madison parish, yesterday, were Joe Defatta, Charles Defatta, Frank Defatta, Sy Defferroch and Joe Cereno.

The five victims were strung up to trees for supposed connection with a plot to murder Dr. Hodges, a prominent physician of the place, who yesterday was shot and fatally wounded by one of the Italians. In addition to this several acts of lawlessness that have occurred in the neighborhood recently were attributed to the gang. Several of the men are believed to have families in Europe. Quiet was restored immediately after the lynching, and the grand jury began an investigation of the affair, but because of the feeling against the men, it is doubtful if action is taken against any member of the mob.

The grand jury reported as follows:

"It is evident from the facts brought to our knowledge that the men who were lynched had formed a conspiracy to assassinate Dr. Hodges, and the mob learning the facts, took the law into their own hands. After diligent inquiry we have not been able to learn the names or identify any of the men composing the mob."

### THAT LYNCHING

**May Cause Trouble Between Italy and This Country.**

Washington, July 22.—The lynching of five Italians in Louisiana yesterday promises to assume an international aspect through the action of the Italian government. Count Vinchi, the Italian charge d'affaires, called at the state department at an early hour this morning, and made representations to the officials concerning the atrocity in Louisiana. In order to get full information as a basis for action by this government, Secretary Hay thereupon telegraphed the governor of Louisiana, requesting all the facts in the case. Count Vinchi's action was predicted on reports from the Italian consular officials in Louisiana, and by the press reports. There is reason to believe also, that the Italian foreign office is already fully informed on the occurrence. It is probable, however, that the representations of to-day are only preliminary, with a view of calling attention to the facts reported, and to pave the way for any protest or demand of reparation which may follow. The affair is considered in official Italian quarters as much like that in the Mafia cases at New Orleans while Mr. Blaine was secretary of state, at which time the Italian minister Baron Fava, called for his passports and left the country.

---

Vicksburg, Miss., July 24.—Signor Enrico Cavalli, representative of the Italian consul at New Orleans, visited Tallulah to-day to investigate the lynching of five Italians there last Thursday night.

## CLEVELAND STRIKE.

**Rioting Was Rife in That City All Day Sunday.**

Cleveland, O., July 24.—The rioting which continued during Saturday night was renewed yesterday in spite of the reinforcement of the police by the calling out of several military companies.

A mob of 2,500 men, women and children attacked two non-union men and two patrolmen on Burton street. The attacked party made a brave defense, but would probably have been killed had it not been for the heroic action of a Catholic priest, who went to their assistance and checked the infuriated mob until police reinforcements arrived. One man was shot in the hand during the battle in which thirty shots were fired.

A serious riot occurred shortly before noon at the corner of Petrie and Hamm streets. Sergeant Burrows and Private Simmons, of Company C, held a mob at bay for nearly half an hour and saved a non-union crew from probable death at the hands of an angry and excited populace. Several shots were fired and five men were arrested before the riot was quelled.

An Orange street mob placed a steam boiler on the car tracks. A fire was lighted in it and the boiler heated so that it could not be handled. Cars were obstructed and the crews stoned. Police arriving on the scene charged the mob, using their clubs. A number of persons were beaten and several arrests were made. Three of the prisoners were injured during the battle and a physician sewed up their wounds at the Central police station.

Rioting occurred in the afternoon at the corner of Pearl street and Franklin avenue. The trouble began when a young woman struck her escort a blow in the face because he wanted her to ride on a non-union car. A big crowd gathered and stoned the car. Police arrived and quelled the disturbance.

Eighteen trolley poles on the Euclid Beach car line were felled Saturday night and the wires torn down. This caused a tie-up of the line until 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

---

Cleveland, July 24.—The scenes of wild disorder and violence witnessed in this city throughout yesterday and last night in connection with the street car strike, were succeeded this morning by marked quietness.

Cars are running on at least a dozen different lines of the Big Consolidated system. They, however, carry but few passengers. Bus lines are in operation over many of the Big Consolidated lines, and these are well patronized. The city authorities were in conference at the city hall nearly all night, and as a result a call has been sent out for additional troops.

All available military force in Cleveland is under arms. Early this morning a call was issued for Battery A, of the First Ohio Artillery, three companies of the Tenth Ohio Infantry, and l'Overture Rifles.

The call came from headquarters in the city hall about 8 o'clock, and in a very short time the members of the various organizations were hastening toward the armories.

With the addition of the organizations called out to-day, the military force to cope with the street car strike now numbers 850 men. That number represents the city's military force. Next will come the call for state troops.

At 9 o'clock last night a suburban car was blown up between Wickliffe and Willoughby, about 15 miles east of Cleveland. Strange to say, the outrage was not reported to the Cleveland police till this morning.

A 15-year-old boy named Cornzwich was shot and instantly killed by a non-union conductor on Orange street this afternoon. Cornzwich was a passenger on a Broadway car and made a remark to the conductor, Ralph Q. Hawley, of No. 103 Bolivar street. Cornzwich then alighted from the car and the conductor got off and followed him. Near Perry street the lad looked around at Hawley, and the latter pulled a revolver and shot Cornzwich through the head. The weapon was fired at short range and Cornzwich died almost instantly. The boy's body was carried into a near-by drug store.

Patrolman Heilman was riding upon the Broadway car upon which Hawley was the conductor, and he at once placed the latter under arrest. The car was run down town and Hawley was taken to the central police station. No charge was placed against him.

An immense mob of people, enraged at the shooting, quickly gathered at the scene, and the police charged upon the crowd and made several arrests. The mob was partially dispersed, but soon another congregated. Another Broadway car came down Orange street and was stoned at Perry street. The police again charged the mob with their clubs and dispersed it.

---

Cleveland O., July 25.—After a night marked by disorder and rioting the city this morning again presents a peaceful aspect. On all the various lines of the Big Consolidated system cars were started out on schedule time. Beyond the usual obstructions of stones, bricks and all kinds of ruobish placed on the tracks in the outlaying districts during the latter part of the night there was no interruption to traffic during the early hours of the day.

Mayor Farley has been notified by Adjt.-Gen. Axline that troops to the number of nearly 1000 will arrive this afternoon to assist the local authorities in maintaining order.

The carrying of firearms by non-union men has given rise to a curious situation on the line which separates Cleveland from South Brooklyn, a small independent municipality on the south side of the river. The street car employes are allowed in the city to array themselves like walking arsenals, but across the border the mayor of Brooklyn, assisted by the town marshal and the constabulary, has taken steps which guards that suburb from armed invasion. The officers searched the crews of every car which came across the bridge but found nothing. The men had taken the precaution to leave their revolvers on the Cleveland side. On the return trip they again take possession of their weapons.

The resolutions adopted at the Newburg mass meeting last night protest against the carrying of arms by the street car employes, pointing out that the presence of the military is ample protection to the men.

Ralph P. Hawley, the non-union motorman, who shot and killed Henry Cornawelt on Perry street yesterday, was arraigned in police court to-day on the charge of second degree murder. Attorney Tolles, on behalf of Hawley, requested a preliminary hearing before Police Judge Fidler on Tuesday next. Hawley was remanded without bail.

In response to a request from Mayor Farley Adjutant General Axline has formed a provisional regiment of the following 16 companies, under Major John C. Speaks, for service in the Cleveland strike: Companies A, B, C, F, G, H, and K, of the 4th O. N. G., A, D, F, H, and M, of the 8th O. N. G., and the following unattached companies: G, Norwalk; E, Tiffin; H, Bloomdale; and C, Zanesville.

The four military companies, together with the military organizations from Newark and Chillicothe, 600 strong, arrived here to-day to reinforce the soldiers already on guard to preserve peace during the street car strike. They were under the command of Capt. James L. Walsh.

The newcomers were marched to Central Armory, where they established headquarters. Their presence is very distasteful to the strikers, and Mayor Farley is censured by them for calling the additional troops. The latter reiterated his statement that he would keep the city free from rioting and violence if it took every soldier in the state to do it.

---

Columbus, O., July 25.—A special Big Four train pulled out of the Union station at 9:45 this morning with the Fourth regiment, Ohio National guard, 400 men strong, bound for Cleveland to do strike duty. Captain Joe Walsh was in command, but it is expected that Major John C. Speaks will be elected colonel enroute. He will go to Cleveland on a later train, at which time Major Surgeon Taylor and the hospital corps will also go. At Wellington the regiment expects to pick up the Norwalk company and at Delaware that company will be taken on board. The regiment is made up of volunteers of the Spanish war, the Columbus companies having been on duty in Porto Rico. Adjutant General Axline went with the train, and will assume general command of the troops on duty.

The Fourth regiment is armed with Springfield rifles and each man has ten rounds of 45-calibre ball cartridges.

### DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

**The National Committee Revises Rules Governing That Body.**

Chicago, July 21.—No friction developed at the meeting of the Democratic National committee and the men who made such belligerent assertions previously failed to make them good. Not a single warlike note was sounded and no defiances were uttered either by the men who demand that "16 to 1" shall be the rallying cry in the next campaign or by those who oppose its adoption.

The only move made by the silver men looking toward recognition by the National committee was during the afternoon when the Ohio Bi-Metallic League was admitted to the committee room and James P. Tarvin, of Kentucky, acting as spokesman, read the resolutions adopted by the committee early in the day at the Palmer house.

These resolutions demanded that planks be inserted in the next Democratic National platform opposing trusts; opposing "imperialism," and adhering to the silver ratio of 16 to 1, and favoring the nomination of Mr. Bryan for President in 1900.

"All along these lines we offer you our aid," said Mr. Tarvin. There was a defiant accent upon these words that seemed to imply the support of the bi-metallists could not be secured along no other lines than those marked out, but of this the committee took no notice. The Ohio Valley Bi-Metallic League was courteously thanked for its proffer of assistance and assured that it would be called upon at such times as the National committee felt in need of its assistance. That was the beginning and end of the silver episode.

The fight against P. J. Devlin, editor of the Press Bureau of the National committee, was brought to a finish, the Harrison faction, of Illinois, securing his deposition for the part taken by him as an officer in the National committee in the last mayoralty election in Chicago.

Beyond making several changes in the rules governing the committee nothing else was done during the day.

The fight between the Illinois factions began as soon as Mr. Bryan arrived in the city, which was 8:30 o'clock in the morning. He was immediately beset by men of both sides, the Altgeld faction asking him to be at the meeting without fail and by Harrison men who asked that he remain away from the Auditorium altogether. Mr. Bryan was in a dilemma and for a long time would not declare himself as being in favor of the meeting or not. He said that he had accepted the invitation for the meeting and that there was no apparent reason why he should decline at the last moment at the demand of a political faction hostile to that which had invited him to the city.

It was late in the afternoon before Mr. Bryan made up his mind to attend the meeting of the Harrison people, who were in good humor over the defeat of Devlin before the committee, announcing that he might attend the meeting without causing any hostility to himself in the Harrison camp. This message, however, had nothing to do with the intention reached by Mr. Bryan regarding the meeting, for he had decided to attend before it reached him.

---

Chicago, July 21.—Four thousand people crowded into the Auditorium last night despite the sweltering heat, to attend the meeting given under the auspices of the Chicago Platform Democrats. It was from first to last a silver meeting, an Altgeld meeting, an anti-trust and anti-expansion meeting. All of the speakers, save ex-Governor Stone, of Missouri, who was ill, and talked for less than two minutes, declared in favor of 16 to 1 and against the war in the Philippine islands.

The speech of Mr. Bryan evoked great enthusiasm, his audience being in sympathy with his suggestions regarding the Philippines and punctuated his speech with cheers. Mr. Altgeld did not occupy a seat on the platform, but throughout the meeting remained in the rear part of an upper box and only made his appearance at the front of the box when the demand of the audience to hear him became too loud for Chairman Clarence S. Darrow to subdue it. About one-half of the members of the National committee occupied seats upon the platform.

P. J. Devlin has issued the following statement:

"The assertion that I have been dismissed by the Democratic National committee is absurd. Equally absurd is the story that I will be superseded in the future. A press committee has been appointed to supervise the work. Such a committee will in no way interfere with me. I will have sole charge as heretofore."

### ELEVEN MILLIONS.

**Assay Officers Have Handled That Amount of Klondike Gold.**

New York, July 22.—George E. Roberts, director of the mint, called at the local assay office recently. In discussing the output of gold from the Klondike country, Mr. Roberts said: We have already received $11,000,000 in gold from the Klondike this calendar year. That is as much as last year's entire receipts from that region amounted to, and from information received from leading buyers of bullion I believe that this year's total yield will reach $18,000,000 or $20,000,000. We shall have all the gold we need in these parts this year, and in addition to that we shall no doubt be able to supply the metal to anyone else who desires to purchase it."

### A FILIPINO'S BODY.

**Instead of That of an American Soldier.**

San Francisco, July 22.—The Chronicle says: A casket supposed to contain the remains of Private Francis Deckelman, Company L, First California volunteers, was lowered in May last into a grave in the Deckelman family plat at Odd Fellows' cemetery. On the 11th of the present month, on the suspicion that a mistake had been made, the casket was disinterred at the request of the boy's father, and the suspicion verified. Decomposition had set in to such an extent that identification was impossible, but it was plain to the bereaved father that a dead Filipino had been given the resting place intended for his son, S. Reinard, of this city, who disinterred the remains, states, however, that they are the remains of young Deckelman.

### NOT ENOUGH FUNDS.

**Strike in Manhattan a Thing of the Past.**

New York, July 22.—The street railway strike in Manhattan borough is practically at an end. Cars are running on regular schedules, and there are no longer disturbances of order.

About twenty men who struck, but who are known to have taken no part in the violent demonstrations so far during the week, returned to work this morning.

The World says:

"General Master Workman Parsons last night practically admitted that the strikes in Manhattan and Brooklyn were over, when he said, after the Grand Central Palace meeting: 'No more men will be called out, for the reason that it would be unwise to ask them to quit work when we have not sufficient money to give them living expenses of themselves and their families.'

"Master Workman Pines, who is in charge of the strike in Brooklyn, said: 'This has ceased to be a strike, and has become a political fight.'"

## ARBITRATION OR WAR.

**Boundary Question Recognized as of National Concern.**

Ottawa, Ont., July 24.—"No undue national sacrifice, even if the consequence be a resort to the arbitrament to arms," is united Canada's answering endorsement of the sensational official utterances on the Alaskan boundary question delivered in the house of commons.

Premier Laurier's declaration that a settlement can be reached with the United States only by arbitration or war, has called attention to the gravity of the situation in a striking manner. Party lines have been obliterated, factional strife has been thrust to one side for the time being, and a united country stands behind the liberal government in its expressed determination not to yield an atom of what are deemed just national rights, unless equivalent concessions are made by the United States.

The speech delivered by the premier, and the promise of support given to the government by Sir Charles Tupper, the leader of the conservative opposition, are the absorbing topics of discussion in political circles throughout the dominion. The boundary dispute is now accepted as a national question, upon which patriots can have only one opinion, and it is upon this line that the issue will be made.

The tender of conservative support has been accepted by the government in the spirit in which it was made. It is tantamount to a declaration for a coalition government on all matters pertaining to the rigid maintenance of what Canada deems her inalienable rights on the northwest boundary line. From now on, it is predicted, no step regarding it will be taken by Premier Laurier without consultation with Sir Charles Tupper, though this will not be necessary to insure conservative support.

One point making for peace must not be overlooked, though. The very gravity of the situation as officially proclaimed, is likely to operate toward removing the present tension. The seeming danger has brought clearly before the public the necessity of assuming a more conciliatory tone. On all sides is heard the declaration that the idea of making reasonable concessions to the United States must cease to become distasteful, though national rights must be protected at all hazards.

### LAURIER'S WORDS.

**They Are Very Much Regretted in Great Britain.**

London, July 24.—Commenting upon the debate in the Canadian Parliament on Saturday regarding the Alaskan boundary question, the St. James Gazette says to-day:

"The brisk air of the United States and Canada is conductive to strong words, which will never pass the lips of a European statesman until an order to mobilize was on the point of issuing. Nobody thinks of war in connection with the Canadian-American dispute. Yet since it is we who will have to fight if Canada makes a quarrel, we must plead with one of our fellow-subjects to use a quieter style. If Sir Charles Tupper's words mean anything, he desires the presentation of an ultimatum, which could only mean war. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, though calmer, was tolerably emphatic. As things are going now, we are drifting to a very serious diplomatic collision with the United States, which Great Britain is earnestly anxious to avoid."

### ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

**Mutual Concessions Will Be Made by America and Great Britain.**

New York, July 24.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: There will be neither war nor arbitration over the Alaskan boundary dispute. It will be settled by amicable agreement between the United States and Great Britain, one nation making concession on this question in return for concession by the other on some other question at issue between the two governments. This is the view expressed by an official having much to do with the pending negotiations. Referring to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech in the Canadian House of Commons, in which the Canadian premier declared there were only two ways by which the difficulty could be settled—arbitration or war—the official said significantly: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier is merely stating to the Canadian parliament the recognized methods by which civilized nations settle controversies. There are three methods—a first by mutual agreement; second, by a resort to arbitration, and third, by war. Sir Wilfrid has neglected to mention the first and most important of these methods.

It is recognized by the administration that the boundary question is a difficult one as are other questions pending between Canada and the United States, but it is not regarded as impossible of adjustment in some way satisfactory to the American miners and the Canadian government, as well as the United States and Great Britain. Some of the questions at issue are more or less independent and it was intimated to me that there was reason to hope a final settlement of the boundary controversy might grow out of this relation between the pending questions. It is felt by officials of the administration generally that while it may take time and the exercise of considerable patience to work out a final solution of all the pending questions such a solution will ultimately be reached in a neighborly spirit.

### FEARFUL VOLCANO CLOUD.

**Mauna Loa's Eruption Attended With Remarkable Phenomena.**

San Francisco, July 22.—The officers of the steamer Australia, which has arrived here, say it would not surprise them to hear that there had been a fearful explosion at the great volcano, and that Mauna Loa is no more. After leaving Honolulu the ship ran into a remarkable cross sea, which the crew thought was caused by a submarine disturbance of unusual force. A bluish vapor hung over the water for days, and shaped like an umbrella, came borne on the winds from the direction of the volcano. When talking of the eruption, Chief Officer Lawless said:

"The afternoon we left Honolulu the evening papers contained the news that the lava flow was within ten miles of Hilo, and traveling steadily. The interisland steamers were crowded with passengers. Some of the people were going to view the eruptions and others were going to see how their families and relatives were faring. In my opinion the whole crest has been blown off, and the waters of the sea have found their way into the crater then the volcano has been shattered. In no other way can I account for the peculiar experience we had after leaving Honolulu.

### ETNA IN ERUPTION.

**Columns of Smoke and Masses of Sand Issue Forth.**

Rome, July 19.—There was an eruption of Mount Etna this morning. After loud subterranean noises, the crater vomited forth dense columns of smoke, which were followed by enormous masses of sand.

The damage done here by the earthquake shocks was slight, but at the village of Rocca di Papa, 15 miles southeast of Rome, it was more serious. A number of houses in that place fell. A part of a church was demolished at Castel-Gandolfo on the northwest side of Mount Albano and 14 miles southeast of Rome. No fatalities have been reported.

### THE CANTON-HANKOW LINE.

**Importance of the Proposed American Railway.**

Washington, July 22.—The proposed American railway line in China will, if existing agreements are carried out and the line constructed, prove an important link in a system connecting all of China with all of the outside world. Railway lines now existing, under construction, or projected form a great circle sweeping from Paris across Germany, Russia and Siberia to the Pacific, thence southwardly through China, skirting the Pacific coast, thence eastwardly through Burmah and India to the Indian ocean and Arabian sea, and pushing thence for passageway through Persia, to complete the grand circle of all the continent of Europe and Asia.

Recently published statements by the treasury bureau of statistics show that the Canton-Hankow line, which the American syndicate has agreed to construct, and which agreement it is now asking the Chinese government to confirm, stretches northward from Canton to Hankow, the principal interior city of China, some 600 miles, and that a Belgian syndicate has a concession for the construction of a road from Hankow north to connect with the existing line now reaching Pekin, the capital

## WASHINGTON.

### CHAMBERS' RESIGNATION

**Has Not Been Received Yet in Washington.**

Washington, July 19.—Chief Justice Chambers, of Samoa, has not advised the state department of his intention to resign his office as reported in the press dispatches coming from Apia via Auckland. In fact, the department is so far without official advices from Mr. Chambers or any member of the Samoan commission by the latest steamer, which includes the officials to the belief that the fights said to have taken place in Samoa among adherents of the late aspirants for the throne, must have been small matters and without international significance, as seems to be indicated by the reported co-operation between the German and British naval commanders in making arrests of the malcontents.

The report of Mr. Chambers' intention to resign, if it should turn out to be true, would be no surprise to the officials here, as has been pointed out that his position was untenable after the conclusion of the arrangement by the Samoan commissioners. It is suspected that Mr. Chambers' resignation possibly was dated to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, in which event there would be no vacancy until that date. The treaty provides that the president of the municipal council shall assume the duties of chief justice in the event of a vacancy in that office, so that the controversy between Dr. Solf and the members of the commission is probably based on the purely technical point as to when the vacancy occurs.

### MEDALS OF HONOR.

**Recommended by McKinley for the Volunteers.**

Washington, July 20.—The war department to-day made public a telegram from the President to General Otis, thanking the men in the Philippines for their patriotism in remaining in service after the ratification of the treaty of peace. The message, which was forwarded through the war department, is dated July 1, and is as follows:

"Washington, July 1, 1899.

"Otis, Manila:

"The President desires to express in the most public manner his appreciation of the lofty patriotism shown by the volunteers and regulars of the Eighth army corps in performing willing service through several campaigns and battles against the insurgents in Luzon, when under the terms of their enlistment they would have been entitled to their discharge upon the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain.

"This action on their part was noble and heroic. It will stand forth as an example of the self-sacrifice and public consecration which have ever characterized the American soldiers.

"In recognition thereof I shall recommend to congress that a special medal of honor be given to the officers and soldiers of the Eighth army corps who performed this great duty voluntarily and enthusiastically for their country.

(Signed.) "WILLIAM McKINLEY."

### FOR PRIZE MONEY.

**Admiral Dewey Files Suit Against the Government.**

Washington, July 21.—Admiral George Dewey has filed suit as a libellant in the district court to recover the prize money due him and the officers and crew of his fleet for the vessels sunk in the battle of Manila and the property subsequently recovered by the naval force under his command. Upon the ships and equipments which have already been appraised and inventoried by the board of appraisers appointed by the secretary of the Navy, Admiral Dewey sues in the sum of $325,131 and in addition, the amount due upon the three cruisers sunk in the engagement but subsequently raised, and upon which he places a value of $425,000. These vessels have never yet been appraised. Former secretary of the Navy Herbert appears as the chief counsel for Admiral Dewey.

The number of men engaged aboard the vessel during the battle is given as 1,836 and, while Admiral Dewey declares that he is unable to give the exact number of men engaged on the Spanish side, he asserts that the number was far in excess of those under his own command and that the forces were superior. All the property recovered as a result of the battle is now in possession of the United States with the exception of that which has been consumed.

### EXPOSITION PLANS.

**President McKinley Heartily Approves of Them.**

Washington, July 20.—Commissioner General Peck, of the Paris expositlon, had a consultation with the President to-day in the course of which he explained his plans for the government exhibition at the great fair, and they received the President's hearty approval. The representatives of the commissioner are to restrict the exhibits from the various departments, and the heads of the departments are to be instructed to furnish whatever may be selected. It will be the purpose of the commission to make an especially fine showing in the exhibits of the navy, war and agricultural departments. Models of all our world-famous war ships will form a large part of the navy exhibit.

### UNDER NATIONAL JURISDICTION.

**Douglass' Proposition Concerning Control of Trusts.**

Washington, July 24.—Eastern politicians are discussing a plan for the control of trusts that is credited to George L. Douglass, of Chicago, who exploited it during a recent visit to Washington.

Mr. Douglass' proposition is a plan to bring the trusts under federal jurisdiction. Incidentally he proposes to win lasting glory for the Republican party and to remove a perplexing issue from the campaign. His plan is to move for the adoption of a constitutional amendment giving congress full authority to regulate and control the big combinations known as trusts.

Attorney General Griggs, in his recent letter, showed that under our peculiar system of divided jurisdiction it was impossible for the United States attorneys to carry on successful actions against the so-called trusts. He pointed out that only state courts had the necessary jurisdiction, but past experience has not shown many important results from the efforts of state authorities. With 45 states and as many different laws, the situation is as chaotic as the wildest of opera bouffes..

### PEARL HARBOR.

**Purpose of the War Department's Determination.**

Washington, July 22.—Although the last river and harbor bill contained an appropriation for the improvement of the mouth of Pearl harbor, Hawaiian Islands, so that vessels could enter, nothing will be done about carrying the act of congress into effect. The determination was reached by the secretary of war upon the request of the naval authorities. It is deemed best not to make these improvements until the department has acquired land for a naval station in the harbor. Anticipating this a syndicate has acquired all the available property and hold it at a figure so high that the navy department does not believe in purchasing it. At present the harbor of Honolulu will answer all purposes.

### HIS OUTING.

**President and Mrs. McKinley Go to Lake Champlain.**

Washington, July 22.—President and Mrs. McKinley will leave here the middle of the coming week for their vacation at Hotel Champlain, three miles from Plattsburg, N. Y. Quarters have been engaged at the hotel, and nearly all the details of the trip have been arranged.

The President is getting public business in shape for his departure. He will devote all his time for the first few days of next week to finishing important work, and will receive no visitors.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

### TREATY SIGNED.

**Reciprocity in Trade Established With France.**

Washington, July 25.—The long pending reciprocity treaty negotiations between the United States and France were brought to a successful conclusion at the state department late yesterday afternoon, when Ambassador Cambon, in behalf of France, and Commissioner Kasson, in behalf of the United States, affixed their signatures to the reciprocity treaty. It is by far the most important treaty concluded under the reciprocity provisions of the Dingley law and the only one affecting the trade with a large commercial nation. The negotiations were marked by rather sharp and long continued discussions, which continued up to the time when the signatures were placed on the document.

The concessions granted France embrace most of the articles in what is known as the French minimum tariff. This comprises 644 heads, the rates being on an average about 20 per cent below those in the general tariff on France. It was found necessary, however, owing to the protests from French agrarian interests, to except from this minimum list about 24 articles, chiefly agricultural products. The French ministry was obliged to pay heed to this sentiment and in turn M. Cambon made the exceptions the condition of closing the treaty. It was on this point that the negotiations were in doubt for several days, and it was only by compromising on the extent of the exceptions that an agreement was made possible. As first presented the exceptions numbered twelve, but some of these were classes including a number of distinct items, so that in all there were a large number of exceptions.

France secures important concessions in over 100 of the products sent by France to this country. The Dingley law allows not to exceed 20 per cent reduction as a basis of reciprocity, but the full 20 per cent is not allowed on all the articles covered by the treaty.

The treaty will result in placing the products of the United States on the same basis in France as products of England and Germany.

The negotiations ended to-day were begun nearly two years ago by M. Patenotre, then ammbassador from France. When he was succeeded by M. Cambon, the latter took up the negotiations and for a time there were prospects of concluding a treaty, but delays occurred, and in order to close not matter the French authorities sent from Paris M. Charpentier, a trade expert, as special reciprocity delegate.

Ambassador Cambon will leave for Paris in about a week, carrying with him the French draft of the treaty.

The French treaty is the last of the instruments of this kind, and the treaty work under the Dingley act is now brought to a close. Six treaties have been made, all save that of France relating to British West India islands.

### OTIS ANSWERS

**Charges Made Against Him by Correspondents.**

Washington, July 21.—The War department has issued a statement quoting certain dispatches from General Otis in answer to the press correspondents "round robin." The general says in substance that the correspondents wish to send statements that imperil operations; that they had no specification to support their charges against him and that these charges were untrue. He denies that he minimizes the work of the navy and quotes from naval dispatches to justify his statement.

### INVITED THE PRESIDENT.

**He is Wanted at Lincoln, Neb., and Evansville, Ind.**

Washington, July 24.—Assistant Secretary Meikeljohn to-day presented an invitation to the President to be present at the reception to be given to the First Nebraska volunteers at Lincoln on the 14th of September upon their return from the Philippines. The President promised to attend in case he should make his intended western trip. The President also received an invitation from a delegation from Evansville, Ind., to visit that city in October. He replied that it would afford him pleasure to attend if possible to do so.

### CAVALRY HORSES.

**Vessels Chartered to Carry Four Thousand to Manila.**

Washington, July 21.—In response to the recently cabled request of General Otis for 4,000 horses for use in the Philippines during the fall campaign, the quartermaster's department has chartered three vessels, capable of carrying half that number, the first of which will probably leave Seattle on August 10.

### Census Supervisors.

Washington, July 20.—The following census supervisors for Kansas have been selected by Director of the Mint Merriam: First district, Andrew J. White, of Todd; Second, James M. Humphrey, of Fort Scott; Third, Asa Smith, of Parsons; Fourth, Charles S. Briggs, of Carbondale; Fifth, Wm. H. Smith, of Marysville; Sixth, Charles W. Landis, of Osborne; Seventh, J. C. O. Morse, of Hutchinson.

### Enlistments to Date.

Washington, July 24.—The enlistments for the new regiments Saturday were 430, making the total 3,267. Col. Pettus' regiment leads, with 947; Col. Bell's, the Twenty-seventh, next, with 734; Col. Rice's, the Twenty-sixth, with 566; Lieut. Col. Leonard's, the Twenty-eighth, with 504.

### More Time Given.

Washington, July 22.—The board of naval chiefs has decided to give 30 months for building the six new protected cruisers, instead of 24 months, as was at first contemplated. The extension, it is said, insures active competition and lower figures.

### SENATOR BEVERIDGE.

**Friends Grow Uneasy at Not Hearing From Him Since June 30.**

Indianapolis, Ind., July 25.—There has been some concern here over the present whereabouts of Senator Albert J. Beveridge. Letters received to-day from Nagasaki, Japan, dated June 30, showed that he was quarantined on board ship near there, with the Asiatic plague on the vessel. One of these letters, apparently smuggled ashore, was from the senator himself. He states that the victims on board were Chinese from Hong Kong. In the letter the senator says:

"Thank heavens Mrs. Beveridge is at Kiota."

There has been no cablegram from him since the date of the letter, although occasional cable messages have been received from the senator since his arrival in the Orient.

Mr. Beveridge has been over a great deal of China and traveled over 400 miles horseback around Manila. He was with Lawton in advance and was under fire several times. Advices by mail say the senator had a close call in one engagement, where bullets were imbedded in a tree against which he was standing, several within a few inches of his head.

### Morgan Arrives.

San Francisco, July 24.—The transport Morgan City arrived to-day from Manila, with returning troops, insluding the invalided home. She will be fumigated.

## OTIS TO REMAIN

**In Command of Forces in the Philippines.**

New York, July 25.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

The President has no intention of relieving Gen. Otis from the military command in the Philippines. He had seriously thought at one time of assigning an officer of high rank to command the forces in the field, leaving Gen. Otis to perform the administrative duties of governor general. The President had two propositions before him, one to make Lawton the commanding officer of the fighting forces, and the other to send Merritt back to his old place. The latter assignment would mean the subordination of Gen. Otis as governor general to Gen. Merritt, who outranks him by regular as well as volunteer title. Both these ideas have now been abandoned.

Speaking for the President, a cabinet officer said:

"To remove Gen. Otis now would be an admission that he had failed. We cannot admit this, for certainly the official dispatches from the Philippines show a material extension of our line far beyond the points controlled by Spain. To place a new commander in control of troops, and make him independent of Gen. Otis would cause no end of friction. There can be but one entrusted with plenary power, and I repeat that the President is well satisfied to trust Gen. Otis with these powers."

"Notwithstanding the administration view is favorable to Gen. Otis, it can be said that some officials here have private information which tends to confirm the press reports of the unpopularity of Gen. Otis with many officers of high command.

### SIX KILLED.

**Explosion of Gas and Firedamp in a Mine at Grindstone, Pa.**

Brownville, Pa., July 24.—An explosion of gas and firedamp occurred to-day in the mine of the Redstone Coal, Oil and Gas Company, at Grindstone, five miles from here, in which seventy men were entombed. Three are known to have been killed, and it is feared that many more are dead. Two bodies were brought to the surface at noon, but owing to their blackness and mutilated condition they have not been identified.

The explosion occurred in entry No. 10, and the force was so great that eight men who had just descended into the shaft were knocked down and seriously injured. All escaped, however, but a boy named Solomon, who had an ugly cut across the throat, but who went back, refusing to leave the mine until his father and brother could be gotten out. The mine is operated by a shaft, and there is no other way of escape for the entombed miners. The work of rescue is being pushed vigorously, but so far only two bodies have been recovered. There is intense excitement about the mine, and the wails of the wives, mothers and children who surround the mouth of the pit is frightful to hear. The seven men who escaped were sent to the Connellsville hospital. They were badly burned.

### YAQUIS IN REVOLT.

**Murdered the Son of the American Consul.**

Chicago, July 25.—A special to the Times-Herald from Los Angeles, Cal., says:

Gen. Juan Ybarri, of Mexico, who is in this city, has received a telegram from Guaymas, Mexico, stating that Carter Hale, son of the late American consul at that point, had been murdered by Yaqui Indians.

The further information is given that the warlike Yaquis again are in a state of revolt, and that they have plundered the haciendas in the state of Sonora. The Mexican forces commanded by Gen. Lorenzo Torres yesterday engaged the Indians in battle, defeating the savages, near Cocorit, 90 miles from Guaymas, and forced them to retreat to the mountains.

The cousin of Gen. Torres was also killed during the battle.

### KENTUCKY POLITICS.

**Call for New Convention Signed by Over 500.**

Bowling Green, Ky., July 19.—The Warren county faction opposed to the candidacy of W. J. Goebel, who was nominated for governor at the recent Democratic convention, have issued a call for a meeting to be held here Monday, July 24, to protest against Goebel and the Louisville convention ticket. The call is signed by 569 persons, comprising about one-fourth of the Democratic votes in the county. It declares the convention "was perverted from its true purpose by the arbitrary unseating of delegates, by fraud and corrupt bargains and by unjust and unprecedented acts of Chairman Redwine," and says that in the opinion of Democrats of Kentucky there has been no ticket nominated entitled to their support. An effort will be made to nominate a full ticket.

### HAVANA'S HEALTH.

**Better Than Ever Before Known in History.**

Havana, July 24.—The health report for the past two weeks has been the most favorable ever known in the history of Havana. There have been no yellow fever cases, and the number of other contagious or infectious diseases has been reduced to the minimum. The authorities will not declare that it is impossible there should be a yellow fever epidemic here, but are doing everything possible to avoid such an occurrence. The officials here are congratulating themselves upon the success thus far attained, but are not relaxing their efforts to maintain a proper sanitary condition in every direction. Any cases of sickness about which there is any possible doubt are closely watched.

### PENALTY FOR BIGAMY.

**Head of Mormon Church to Pay Only $100.**

Salt Lake, Utah, July 21.—Judge Norrell yesterday sentenced Angus M. Cannon, who recently pleaded guilty to the charge of polygamy in having married State Senator Mattie Hughes Cannon, to pay a fine of $100.

Judge Norrell, in passing sentence, said:

"This case must stand upon the facts as they came under the supervision of the court, just the same as all other cases. The court finds that in this case the law has been violated."

Judge Norrell said he wanted it distinctly understood that action in this case would have nothing to do with any other that might come up.

### GETTING READY.

**Shamrock Preparing for Trip Across the Atlantic.**

London, July 25.—The yacht Shamrock left Rothesay bay for Greenock to-day to complete fitting out for her voyage across the Atlantic, which will be begun a week hence. Sir Thomas Lipton, the owner of the challenger says the crew of the Shamrock will be increased to fifty. Captain Hogarth, of the Shamrock, refused to express any opinion to-day as to the yacht's chances for winning the cup, but said: "Tell the Americans not to lay odds."

## DEWEY AT TRIESTE.

**Where He is Accorded a Royal Reception.**

Trieste, Austria, July 20.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, arrived here this morning. The principal paper, Il Picolo, has a flattering article welcoming the admiral to Austria.

Admiral Dewey's secretary said to the The Olympia had a bad run to Aden against a monsoon, but from that point on the weather was fine. Admiral Dewey expects to remain on board his flagship, with the exception of occasional trips on shore.

Trieste, July 22.—At the banquet last evening after a toast to President McKinley had been drunk, Mr. Harris proposed the health of Admiral Dewey, who, in reply, said simply: "I thank you sincerely, and drink to your good health."

Capt. Fass responded to the toast, "The American Navy." Mr. Harris then proposed "The captain and crew of the Olympia," and requested Admiral Dewey to relate something of the battle of Manila. The admiral replied:

"I only know that, having asked the steward for something to drink, he gave me lukewarm, weak coffee, which made me feel quite sick, but my flag lieutenant kept the record, and I invite him to speak."

Flag Lieutenant Brumby said: "I was a midshipman under Admiral Dewey, and he taught me not to talk; so I will only say Dewey did it."

Admiral Dewey rose again and said: "You ask me about the guns and the superiority of our firing. We fired ten shots a minute with our five-inch guns, against three shots a minute. I found at Manila no more neutral flag than the Austrian."

At this point Mr. Harris interposed, saying: "Austria is sincerely friendly to the United States."

Admiral Dewey then addressing himself to the Olympia's chief engineer, said that he had contributed to the success of the ship in entering the bay of Manila, by admirable steaming, bringing the speed up to eighteen knots immediately when ordered to put on full steam.

Congressman George Edmund Foss, of Illinois, responded to the toast, "The American navy," etc.

In concluding the banquet, Mr. Harris proposed a toast to Emperor Francis Joseph.

A large crowd gathered outside the hotel to watch the arrival of guests.

New York, July 24.—A dispatch to the World from Trieste says: Admiral Dewey has formally declined United States Minister Harris' invitation to visit several interesting points in the interior of Austria.

At the dinner given by the minister to the admiral he was invited to go to Vienna for a few days as the minister's guest, afterwards being presented to Emperor Francis Joseph at Ischl, and then spend some time recuperating in the Austrian Tyrol. The admiral promised to take the invitation under consideration and give his answer at the dinner aboard the Olympia last night, at which he entertained the minister and his staff, several consuls stationed in Austria, and other Americans. He said: "I expect to remain here two weeks and will stay aboard the Olympia. I know Trieste well. The air is doing me a world of good already and it will soon restore the officers and men. From here we will go to Genoa." According to this, the admiral will sail for Genoa next week, Thursday, August 3.

### DEWEY'S REPLY

**To Proposed Reception for Him in Washington.**

Washington, July 21.—The following cablegram was received at the navy department this morning from Admiral Dewey:

"Trieste, July 21.

"To Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

"Proposed arrangements reception and presentation at Washington, approved by President and secretary, are entirely agreeable.

(Signed.) "DEWEY."

Nothing is known at the navy department of any intention on the part of Admiral Dewey to change the plans he had already framed as to his movements in Europe, and the date of his arrival in the United States. Secretary Long still expects that the date will be some time in October, but he does not know that the admiral contemplates leaving the Olympia, as is reported and returning to the United States on a mail steamship.

New York, July 24.—Mayor VanWyck to-day received the following cablegram from Admiral Dewey:

"Trieste, July 24.

"To Mayor VanWyck, New York:

"Letters received, and invitation accepted. Expect to arrive about October 1. Will cable definitely from Gibraltar. Have written.

(Signed) "DEWEY."

Admiral Dewey's cablegram is in response to an invitation from the mayor, asking him to be the guest of the city upon his arrival in New York, requesting him to express any desires he may have in connection with the program for his reception.

### HE WILL TESTIFY.

**Esterhazy Will Receive a Safe Conduct to Rennes.**

Paris, July 25.—Gen. Pellieux, recently military governor of Paris, has been appointed to the command of the Forty-fourth brigade, located at Quimper, department of Finistere.

Major Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy will receive a safe conduct to enable him to testify before the court-martial at Rennes for the retrial of Capt. Dreyfus.

### INMATES' PENSIONS.

**Inmates of Soldiers' Homes Must Turn Over a Portion.**

Philadelphia, July 20.—Justice Green, in the supreme court, has decided that the commander of the Erie soldiers home was justified in insisting that an inmate of the home should turn over for his maintenance a portion of his pension money. This is a matter of controversy at several of the soldiers' homes.

### REPORTED ALLIANCE.

**Japan and China Said to Have Perfected One.**

Shanghai, July 25.—The reports regarding a Japanese-Chinese alliance, which have been so persistently denied for some days, have now assumed definite form, and are causing great excitement in Russian circles.

### BOTH ARE ARMING.

**Threatened Conflict Between Russia and Japan in Corea.**

Paris, July 25.—The Politique Coloniale states that Russia and Japan are arming with a view to a possible conflict in Corea.

**Raise the Circulation.**

Madrid, July 25.—The Bank of Spain will be authorized to raise the circulation to 2,500,000,000 pesetas. Loans to the treasury will be made at 2½ per cent, and private loans at 5 per cent.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Female Irregularities, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Piles and all derangements of the internal Viscera. 25 cts. a box. At Druggists' or by mail. "Book of Advice" free by mail. RADWAY & CO., P. O. Box 865, NEW YORK.

## FINAL ACT SIGNED.

**Setting Forth Results of the Peace Conference.**

The Hague, July 25.—The final act embodying the results of the international peace conference, after enumerating the names and qualifications of all the delegates, says:

"In a series of meetings in which the above delegates participated, inspired throughout by the desire to realize in the highest possible measure the generous view of its august initiator, the conference has drawn up for the approval of the respective governments the series of conventions and declarations appended:

"Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

"Convention concerning the laws and customs of war on land.

"Convention for the adoption of laws against the use of asphyxiating or deleterious gases from balloon projectiles and for the prohibition of the use of bullets that easily explode in the human body."

The final act contains five expressions of opinion, as follows:

"The conference considers that limitations of the military charges which at present oppress the world are greatly to be desired for the increase of the material and moral welfare of mankind.

"The conference expresses the opinion that the question of the rights and duties of neutrals should be inscribed on the program of a conference to be held at any early date.

"The conference expresses the opinion that questions relative to the type and caliber and naval artillery as examined by it should be the subject of study by the different governments with a view to arriving at a uniform solution by a future conference.

"The conference expresses the wish that an early convention be called to revise the Geneva convention.

"The convention has resolved that questions relating to the inviolability of private property in war on land and the bombardment of towns or villages in naval war be reserved for future conference."

The convention was signed by all the plenary delegates.

The American delegates asked that the word "duty" in article 27, be fully defined, so that the word may in no case imply any obligation on the part of the United States to interfere in European affairs and vice versa. Efforts are now being made to find a suitable word to substitute for "duty" which will meet the wishes of the American delegates without weakening the purport of the article.

The Hague, July 25.—An arrangement has been agreed to with regard to the objection raised by the American delegates to the international peace conference to the use of the word "duty," in article 27 of the general act, in a way that would imply any obligation on the part of the United States to interfere in disputes between European governments, and vice versa. The word "duty" is retained, but, on motion of the American delegation, a definitive declaration is inserted that nothing in the arbitration convention shall impose an obligation upon the United States to interfere in European affairs, and vice versa.

This arrangement will be presented to the plenary conference this afternoon. It has been decided that the various conventions shall remain open for signature by the several powers until December 31, 1899.

### ARRIVED AT MANILA.

**The Sheridan Sailed Miles Out of Her Course.**

Manila, July 24.—6 p. m.—The United States transport Sheridan, which sailed from San Francisco June 25 with reinforcements for General E. S. Otis, arrived here to-day. On July 16 a great water spout was discovered directly in the course of the ship, and to avoid it it was necessary to make a detour of several miles.

General Otis has received a letter dated July 2 and signed by Charles Blanford and Fred Heppe, respectively assistant engineer and third officer of the ship Relief, who were captured by Filipinos off Paranaque on May 30. The of the insurgents, "are receiving excellent treatment, but the suspense of fearing the loss of our positions is terrible." The writers beg General Otis to intercede for their relief. General Otis has taken steps in that direction.

Two Augustinian friars who had landed from the Hong Kong ship have been arrested here. It is said they had documents upon their persons showing they were agents of the Filipino junta at Hong Kong, and they intended to bear messages to Aguinaldo.

On board the transport Sheridan, the arrival of which at Manila is reported above, were Brigadier General Samuel B. M. Young, and Aides Colonel Daggett, Major Quinton; Companies B and H, of the Fourteenth infantry; 239 enlisted men and two company officers; Troops A and F, Fourth cavalry, seven officers and 173 enlisted men; Lieutenant Moss and 25 men of the Twenty-fourth infantry; eight hospital corps men and 41 members of the signal corps, as well as 1,248 recruits for the regiments already in the Philippines.

### TRAINED NURSES.

**They Are Sent for Service in Hospitals at Manila.**

New York, July 21.—The 6 o'clock through train on the New York Central last night for San Francisco, carried nine more trained nurses for the Philippines, sent under the auspices of Auxiliary No. 3, for the maintenance of trained nurses. These nurses are sent in response to an appeal for more nurses cabled last Saturday from Manila, to Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, chairman of the committee on the maintenance of trained nurses.

Adjutant General Corbin, as soon as advised of the appeal, informed Mrs. Reid that the secretary of war would send instructions to San Francisco to forward the nurses at once on army transports, on the same conditions as formerly, that they begin work immediately for any sick soldiers on the transports during the voyage.

### LUCKLESS MINERS.

**One Thousand Stranded in the Kotsbue District.**

Seattle, Wash., July 22.—From the steamer Brunswick passengers, just arrived here from Alaska, it is learned that a passenger is on his way from Kotzebue sound to Washington, D. C., in behalf of 1,000 miners said to be stranded in the Kotzebue district. He will ask the government to send revenue cutters to Kotzebue sound, and he is provided with proof that unless the government help is given many lives will be lost. Twelve hundred people went into the Kotzebue country well outfitted for the search for gold. Two hundred succeeded in getting over the snow last winter. Many died enroute. There are now nearly 1,000 people on the shore of the sound waiting for a chance to come home. No merchant vessels will run to that district this year, and the whalers which call in there for fresh water will not take passengers. If the miners had the means of getting home it is doubtful if they could buy their passage. Many of them have been sick with scurvy and are going to float down the several streams running into the sound with the intention of waiting for government help.

### IS THE MYSTERY SOLVED?

**Harrison Declares That He is Charley Ross.**

Augusta, Kas., July 19.—Ed Harrison, of this place, who claims to be the long lost Charlie Ross, made the following statement:

"I am the Charlie Ross stolen from Pennsylvania years ago. Young as I was, I remember well the time when I was taken from near home, although I am not clear on some of the events that transpired afterwards. One man placed me in a buggy while another held the team, and drove off with me. When I cried to go home they threatened to kill me.

"I do not know to where I was taken, but remember there were several men around me at times, and I don't remember having seen a woman for a long time. I was about 10 years old when I was taken to Iowa, and left with a man named Harrison, a cousin of ex-President Harrison. The party leaving me gave me the name of Ed Haskins, but I took the name of Harrison.

"It was not long until I was stolen from this family by one of the men and placed with another family. I was changed about in seven different families of Iowa. The last time two men came for me, and while camping out the first night I heard them talking about 'old man Ross.'

"One said it was through the stubbornness of their partner that they waited until 'old man Ross' was broke, and the best thing to do with the boy was to kill him.

"This frightened me, and I determined to break away, which I did, but they heard me and gave me a run, firing several shots from their revolvers after me. After days of travel I made my way back to Harrisons', where I lived for several years unmolested.

"I until some time ago I had never heard of the kidnapping of Charlie Ross, but when I did I knew I was the Charlie Ross."

Notice to Farmers

WE PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR WHEAT, OATS and CORN, and will unload it without any delay. We have the latest improved Corn Dump that will unload you without getting off your wagon. Come and see it.

On basis of to-day's market we are paying:

70c per bu. best Wheat.
51c per 100 lbs. Ear corn.
27c per bu. best old Oats.

Armada Mills, foot of Harrison St., on the canal.

Toledo Grain & Milling Co.

## Markets and Crops.

### TRADE REPORTS.

**Enumeration of the Factors of Our Present Prosperity.**

New York, July 22.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of trade says:

"The general evidences of prosperity continue convincing; failures are the smallest ever known for the season; railroad earnings the largest, and solvent payments through clearing houses in July have been 48.66 per cent larger than last year, and 62.32 per cent larger than in 1892, the best of previous years.

Official returns of the most wonderful year in the nation's commerce show a decrease of $85,900,000 in value of the great staples, exported largely, owing to prices, but an increase of about $80,000,000 in other exports, mostly manufactures.

"Fear of deficient crops has been buried under western receipts from farms, amounting to 13,816,813 bushels of wheat for the month thus far, against 3,783,018 last year, and 15,298,650 bushels of corn, against 6,612,315 last year. Exports of wheat, Atlantic and Pacific, have been 7,709,193 bushels during the month thus far, against 7,399,250 last year, and of corn, 9,063,041, against 5,973,847 last year. Prices declined sharply—wheat, three cents, and corn two and one-fourth, which is the more significant in view of the previous heavy exports of both.

"Pig iron has not advanced this week, but mainly finished products, steel rails to $30 at Pittsburg; billets, 34-sheet bars, to $35.50, sheets to three cents at Pittsburg, and cut and wire nails both $5 per ton. The American Tin company settled with its hands by granting 15 per cent more wages and raised the price of plates 50 cents per box.

"Wool is still advancing, speculation being particularly active in fine wool because it is rising abroad, but in less demand than combing and medium grades here. In the three markets, 35,956,100 pounds have been sold in three weeks, against 34,124,700 in the same weeks of 1897, before the present tariff was enacted.

"Manufacturers do not appear to be buying largely, though the demand for goods is better, and has caused an advance in Clays and some other kinds. Cotton goods are unchanged, but fairly strong. Leather is in good demand and slightly higher, and hides at Chicago rise slightly, with limited receipts.

"Failures, 145 in the United States, against 207 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 27 last year."

### FOREIGN CROPS.

**Russian Wheat is One Hundred Millions Short.**

Washington, July 19.—The Agricultural department's foreign crop report for July states that the commercial authorities estimate the shortage in the Russian crop of wheat at from 85,000,000 to 120,000,000, bushels as compared with last year. The deficiency is most serious in the regions most favorably situated for export. In the north unseasonable cold weather has unfavorably affected all the crops of hay, potatoes and all grains except oats. The rye crop, an important one, is short.

The Prussian official report on wheat is a little above "fair," 2.3 being the technical designation.

The Austrian outlook for wheat and rye is good in all but one province, that of Bukowina. Austria, Roumania and Bulgaria are all slightly below their average in wheat, rye and maize. A French estimate of the wheat crops of Spain and Italy puts it at 34,000,000 bushels below last year, the shortage being somewhat the heavier in Spain. The wheat crop in France is represented as satisfactory but the optimistic estimates made earlier in the season have been scaled down by later crop damage, the estimate now being 352,000,000 bushels.

In Great Britain cable reports of a severe general storm presage considerable damage to a grain crop that otherwise would have ranked as fair.

Hay is very much below the average. The report from India shows better conditions in Bengal and the Northwest provinces than for several years previous, but this improvement does not extend to the Punjab.

### LACK OF RAIN.

**It Threatens Disaster in Some Provinces of India.**

Bombay, July 24.—The partial failure of the monsoon has occasioned grave anxiety. The rainfall has been injuriously excessive in Bengal and the northwest provinces, but in the Deccan, Berar, Gujerat, and some of the central provinces there has been almost no rain. The situation in western India is already critical and disaster is threatened.

The plague is increasing in Poona, where there were 116 cases on Sunday and 82 deaths.

### Winter Wheat in France.

Paris July 25.—Official reports show that the condition of winter wheat is very good in nine departments of France, good in sixty-seven, fair in eight, and bad in one department. Spring wheat is very good in four departments, good in thirty and fair in thirteen.

### REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, Toledo, O., July 25, 1899.

**The Week's Grain Trade.**

During the past week, wheat was weak, most of the time under heavy receipts and declining European and continental markets. Within the past two days reports of damage to wheat in the spring wheat region were received, which gave a better tone to prices, and to-day the markets were firm and higher. The markets to-day are up 1¼ to 1½c as compared with a week ago. Receipts in the Northwest are falling off. Corn is off about 1c on the figures of a week ago. Receipts have been heavy, and rains have helped the growing crop. Clover seed is arriving more freely than two weeks ago. Prices have held well up, ruling 7½ to 15c higher than the previous week. A little Alsike of the 1899 crop has been placed upon the market, but no receipts of new crop clover have been marketed. The outlook for the crop has improved under rains.

**Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-Day.**

Wheat opened about unchanged to-day, but fairly steady. Soon after the opening there was a weak spot developed, but it was not long until there was a firm feeling. Cables were lower, but these were offset by falling off in Northwestern receipts—288 cars against 125 corresponding day last year. There was better weather for the crop in the northwest, but toward the close there was an effort made to get wheat by shorts and they had to bid up to get it. As a result prices closed firm at about the top. Bradstreet's showed increase in the world's visible of 678,000 bus. Trade was not very active.

Prices of wheat to-day:

| July— | Open. | High. | Low. | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toledo | 71 | 71¾ | 70¾ | 71¾ |
| Chicago | 70 | 69¾ | 69¾ | 70¾ |
| New York | 70¾ | b70¾ | 70¾ | b70¾ |
| St. Louis | b70¾ | b71⅛ | b70¾ | b71⅛ |
| Duluth | b70¾ | a71 | b70 | a71 |

At Chicago September wheat opened at 70½c; high, 71¾c; low, 70¾c; close, 71¾c. December, 72¾c. At New York September wheat opened at 69½c, fell to 69c, and closed at 70¾c bid. At St. Louis September wheat opened at 71¼c; close, 72¼c asked. At Minneapolis September wheat opened at 67⅝c; close, 67⅞@68c.

Liverpool wheat ½d lower; corn unchanged.

Total clearances wheat and flour, 327,000 bushels; corn, 483,355.

Primary receipts of wheat, 657,000 bus.; same time last year, 766,000; shipments, 256,000 bus.; same time last year, 339,000. Receipts of corn, 811,000 bus.; same time last year, 439,000; shipments, 1,053,000 bus.; same time last year, 616,000.

Paris cable to Cronenberg: Wheat weak and decidedly lower, owing to favorable weather. Crop is ascertained to be as large as last year.

September wheat at Chicago: Puts, open, 70¾@70⅝ asked; at 1:30, 70⅝@71 bid; calls, 72 asked; at 1:30, 71⅝@72 bid. Curb on wheat, 71⅛@71⅜. corn, puts, 21⅞ asked; calls, 32.

Oats at Chicago for July, 24⅜; high, 25; low, 24⅜; close, 24⅞. September, 19⅜; high, 19¾; low, 19¼; close, 19½. December, 19⅝; high, 19⅝; low, 19⅜; close, 19⅝.

Pork at Chicago for July, $8.90 open and high, and $8.87 low and close. September, $9.00; high, $9.02; low, $8.80; close, $8.80.

Lard at Chicago for July, $5.32; September, $5.47; high, $5.50; low, $5.37; close, $5.40.

Corn was steady at the opening, but weakened under heavy receipts. Just at the close there was firmness in sympathy with wheat. At Chicago July corn opened at 32½c; high 32¾c; low 31⅜c, close 32c; September, 30c, close 30¼c. December, 31⅜c, close 32 c; December, 30c, close 30¼c. At New York July corn was worth 37c; September, 37½c asked, 36¾c asked, then 37¼c paid.

**The Close at Toledo—Wheat Higher.**

Cash and July wheat, 1c up, and September ¾c higher at the close of the Produce Exchange to-day than on yesterday. Futures were active and prices closed firm.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 71 70¾, then 71¾; No. 3 soft red, 69; close, 69¾.

July wheat, 71@71¾, outside to close; September, 72¾, 72½ and finally 73½ bid; December, 75¾, then 75¾.

**Corn—Dull, a Little Lower.**

Corn sold light at a fractional decline; market steady. No. 2 mixed corn, 34; No. 3 corn, 33; No. 2 yellow, 35; No. 3 yellow, 34½; No. 2 white, 34¾; No. 3 white, 34¼. No. 2 mixed, July, 34.

Oats—Dull, easy. No. 2 mixed oats, 25c cash and July; September, 19¼c; No. 2 white, 27½@28c.

Rye—Dull, lower. No. 2, 53½c; No 3, 51.

Clover seed—Dull, steady; prime old, cash, $3.80; prime, $4.00; October, $4.50. Receipts, 300 bags; shipments, none.

**Toledo Produce Market.**

The markets were dull, to-day. Butter sells at outside figures, and is in light supply. Eggs continue ample for all requirements. Vegetables plentiful; prices steady. Fruits are in fairly good demand.